# The Bombay Gazette.

No 9 808 - New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28, 1880.


## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

| *In Advance.* | | *In Arrear.* | |
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| | |
|---|---|
| First insertion | Rs. 5 0 |
| Second do. | „ 2 8 |
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### LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| First insertion ..... | 8 As. per Line. |
| Second do. ..... | 4½ „ „ |
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| | |
|---|---|
| Not exceeding three lines | Re. 1-0 |
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No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash.*

### "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy ..... As. 4.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES, EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. KHANDALLA, 2,040 Tons, on THURSDAY, 29th April, 1880, at 3 P. M., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Nagapatam, Madras, Cocanada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, Portsaro called at in the foregoing or any order.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers straight through to Metapolium, where they will arrive at 7.45 p.m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S.S. "PUTTIALLA," 840 Tons, on TUESDAY, 4th May, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,080 Tons, on SATURDAY 1st May, 1880, at 10 a.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 27th April 1880. Agents.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each Month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aden | Rs. 220 | Rs. 150 | Rs. 40 | Without food. |
| Suez | 320 | 220 | 90 | |
| Port Said | 320 | 240 | 90 | |
| Messina | 500 | 340 | 140 | Including Wines |
| Naples | 500 | 340 | 140 | |
| Leghorn | 500 | 340 | 140 | |
| Genoa | 500 | 340 | 140 | |
| Marseilles | 520 | 360 | 146 | |

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agents.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—
SUMATRA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st May, 1880.
INDIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st June, 1880.
SINGAPORE, to sail on THURSDAY, 15th July 1880.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class through Railway Tickets, from NAPLES to LONDON, are now issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can now be booked at through rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

F. MURAGLIA,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Joint Acting Agents, Rubattino S. N. Company.
No. 2, Hammum Street.

Bombay, 23rd March 1880.

### ANCHOR LINE
OF
TRANSATLANTIC, PENINSULAR, MEDITERRANEAN AND INDIAN STEAMSHIPS.

INDIAN SERVICE.

THE following sailings have been arranged from Bombay :—

| Steamers. | Tons. | H. P. | Commanders. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT. | | | | |
| S. S. MACEDONIA | 2372 | 486 | J. Laird | 1st May. |
| S. S. ITALIA | 2745 | 434 | T. G. Knox | 8th May. |
| S. S. RHODIAN | 1235 | 200 | McPee | 22nd May. |
| S. S. INDIA | 2289 | 500 | Geo. H. Read | 12th June. |
| S. S. BRITANNIA | 2867 | 500 | R. Hutchison | 26th do. |
| S. S. OLYMPIA | 3050 | 434 | J. Craig | 17th July. |

The Sidonian has not Passenger accommodation.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| FOR MARSEILLES. | | | |
| S. S. ALEXANDRIA | 1629 | 424 | A. Lindquister | 15th May. |

These Steamers have been specially fitted for the Indian Trade, and have accommodation for a large number of Saloon Passengers.

Each steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

| Fare through to | | |
|---|---|---|
| New York | Rs. | 600 |
| Liverpool | „ | 450 |
| Marseilles and Genoa | „ | 400 |
| Naples | „ | 400 |

For plans, handbooks of information, and for any further information apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

N.B.—The New York passages are booked in connection with the Company's Atlantic Mail Service either from Greenock or from London.

There are weekly sailings from either place.

### HALL LINE
BETWEEN
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT MALTA.

FARE TO MALTA ..... Rs. 400.
„ LIVERPOOL ..... „ 500.

THE following sailings have been arranged from Bombay :—

| Steamers. | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. | 1880. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE | 2700 | 300 | J. Verral | 10th May |
| S. S. RYDAL HALL | 2700 | 400 | O. Lloyd | 16th June |
| S. S. SPEKE HALL | 2700 | 400 | W. Brand | 21st July. |

These fast steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, handbooks, or for any other information apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

### STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

MESSRS. PAPAYANNI and Company's Steamers will be despatched as under.

| | Tons. | H. P. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ARCADIA | 1,885 | 320 | about 15th May. |
| THESSALIA | 1,857 | 200 | „ 26th May. |

These Steamers have comfortable accommodation for about twenty First Class Passengers. Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings, 26th April 1880.

### STEAM TO LONDON.

S. S. CAMELOT,
CAPTAIN DALY,
1,548 Tons, 200 H. P. Nominal.
TO SAIL ABOUT 7TH MAY.

THIS Steamer has a few comfortable berths for Gentlemen.

Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, 26th April 1880.

S. S. TENEDOS, sailing about 1st May for GENOA and MARSEILLES, has Cabin room for three Gentlemen.

PASSAGE TO GENOA ..... Rs. 350
„ MARSEILLES ..... „ 400

McCULLOCH, BEYTS & Co., Agents.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

| Vessels | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. | 1880. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| KHIVA [Extra] | 2609 | 450 | T. Alderton | 28th April |
| VERONA | 3065 | 600 | W. Barratt | 1st May. |
| VENETIA | 2726 | 450 | J. Orman | 8th do. |
| MONGOLIA | 2833 | 550 | E. M. Edmond | 15th do. |
| SUMATRA | 2488 | 450 | R. F. Brisco | 22nd do. |
| KASHGAR | 2621 | 450 | E. J. Baker | 29th do. |

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For passage, &c., apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 29th March 1880.

### P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

S. S. KHIVA.

THE S. S. KHIVA will start from Mazagon at 5 p. m. on WEDNESDAY.

A Steam Launch will leave the Dockyard at 3 p.m.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 26th April 1880.

### STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. | 1880. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| GWALIOR | 2732 | 450 | J. C. Babot | 7th May. |

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 13th April 1880.

### STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. | 1880. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| BANGALORE | 2742 | 450 | H. Wyatt | 7th May. |
| SIAM | 3014 | 500 | G. N. Hector | 21st „ |
| ASSAM | 3033 | 500 | N. Stewart | 4th June. |

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 22nd April 1880.

### MELBOURNE EXHIBITION.

SPECIAL FIRST CLASS RETURN TICKETS, available for SIX MONTHS, will be issued to passengers visiting the Exhibition by the steamer of the 4th June and subsequent fortnightly steamers, at the REDUCED FARE of RUPEES SIX HUNDRED,

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 24th March 1880.

### MR. DAVID McIVER'S LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
*VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

THE following sailings have been arranged from Bombay :—

| Steamers. | Tons. | H. P. | Captain. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| S.S. THESSALY | 1,925 | 200 | F. Harbord. | on 5th June. |

FARE ..... Rs. 400.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 23rd March 1880.

*Will be ready by the beginning of May.*

Super royal 8vo. Price, Rs. 10.

INDEX to the enactments relating to India. Compiled, under the orders of the Government of India, by STEPHEN JACOB, B. C. S., to which are prefixed Chronological Tables of the Acts and Regulations of the Indian Legislatures. Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

## LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

Hat and Bonnet Shapes.
Best French Flowers.
Real Ostrich Feathers.
Latest Paris Bonnets.
Collars and Cuffs in Sets.
Ready-made Costumes.
Ready-made Under-Linen.
Children's Pelesses and Hoods.
Gauze and Wool Undervests.
Pith and Felt Sun Hats.
Best French Fans.
French and English Corsets.
All Millinery Requisites.

Dress-making in all its branches.

Ladies' own materials made to their fancy by a thoroughly experienced London Dress-maker.

Cards for self-measurement with priced samples of materials and Fashion Plates sent on application.

WATSON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE HOTEL.

### THE PRIZE COCOA OF THE DAY IS DELACRE'S PURE SOLUBLE COCOA.

MORE economical and of finer flavour than any other Cocoa extant.

In Tins ¼ lb. 12 As., ½ lb. Re. 1-8, 1 lb. Rs. 3.

AGENTS.
D. S. KEMP & CO.,
BOMBAY.

### KEMP'S EXTRACTS OF MEAT

ARE INDISPUTABLY SUPERIOR to all imported Extracts. They are free from mustiness, and the quality of the meat is guaranteed. The presence of anything unwholesome is rendered impossible by the extracts while in a fluid form being made pellucid by filtration before being evaporated.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| EXTRACT of CHICKEN (as supplied to the Abyssinian Expedition), Jar containing 1½ oz. | Rs. | 2 8 |
| EXTRACT of MUTTON, bottle containing 4 oz. | „ | 3 0 |
| EXTRACT of BEEF (supplied to the Forces in Southern Afghanistan), bottle containing 2 oz. | „ | 1 4 |
| Quarter-pound Jars | „ | 2 8 |
| Half „ „ | „ | 4 12 |
| One „ „ | „ | 9 4 |

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

### TOILET SOAPS.

OF REMARKABLY FINE QUALITY AND LUXURIOUS PERFUME.

A CHOICE invoice of these has been received from the celebrated and exclusive house of

L. EECKELAERS,
BRUSSELS,

Who furnish most of the boudoirs of European Royalty. They are made with purely vegetable oils, and we are able to present them here under a very large concession in terms, obtained by special arrangement from the manufacturers

SAVONS DE LUXE.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Au Bouquet de Violettes | Box of 3 Tablets | Rs. | 1 | 12 |
| Violettes des Bois | Do. | do. | „ | 1 | 12 |
| Rosée Printanière | Do. | do. | „ | 1 | 8 |
| A l'Opoponax | Do. | do. | „ | 1 | 8 |
| Au Lait d'Amandes | Do. | do. | „ | 1 | 8 |
| A la Violette | Do. | do. | „ | 1 | 4 |
| A l'Heliotrope | Do. | do. | „ | 1 | 4 |
| Des Cerises | Do. | do. | „ | 1 | 4 |
| Amandine | Do. | do. | „ | 1 | 0 |
| Au Musc Tonquin | Do. 24 | do. | „ | 5 | 0 |

SAVONS SURFINS.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Savonnerie Hygienique, Box of 3 Tablets | | Rs. | 0 | 12 |
| Do. do. | do. 12 | do. | „ | 2 | 8 |
| Orangine | do. „ | do. | „ | 1 | 8 |
| Glycerine | do. „ | do. | „ | 4 | 0 |
| Windsor | do. „ | do. | „ | 2 | 8 |
| Do. | do. 3 | do. | „ | 0 | 12 |
| Glycerine, Honey, & Almond | 36 | do. | „ | 5 | 0 |

D. S. KEMP AND CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

*URBS PRIMUS IN INDIS*

### GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE ..... DAVE CARSON.
STAGE MANAGER ..... JOSEPH ARTHUR.
MUSICAL DIRECTOR ..... CHAS. MERRILEES.

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES! PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES!!

WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, & FRIDAY, APRIL 28TH, 29TH, & 30TH, 1880.
GRAND NIGHTS OF OPERETTA
and
SELECTED SPECIALTIES.
FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY
BY THIS COMPANY
of
CHARLES LECOQ'S CHARMING COMIC OPERA,
entitled
THE SEA NYMPHS,
or
A ROMANCE OF THE TIDAL TRAIN.

PROGRAMME.

MADAME CARSON WILL PRESIDE AT THE PIANOFORTE.
OVERTURE ..... ORCHESTRA.
AT 9 O'CLOCK
THE ENTERTAINMENT WILL COMMENCE WITH
Miss KATE and LILLY HEDDERWICK
in a pleasing
BOUBLE SONG AND DANCE,
entitled
WILL YOU TAKE MY ARM?
To be followed by
THE BROTHERS MERRILEES
in their
EXCELSIOR GROTESQUE MUSICAL MELANGE.
Mr. HOWARD OAKLEY
"OUR JACK'S COME HOME."
FANTASIE .. .. .. Clarionet .. .. .. .. *Trovatore.*
SIG. FRANCHELLI.
MESSRS. T. MOORE & JOHN DREW
in their Laughable and Saltatorial Sketch,
entitled
THE RIVALS.
MISS LIZZIE WILSON
as the
LOST DUCHESS OF DEVONSHIRE.
MR. JOSEPH ARTHUR
in his rapid
LIFE-LIKE CHARCOAL PORTRAITURES.
This Part of the Entertainment will terminate by
DAVE CARSON
Appearing as
OTHELLO SAHIB BAHADOOR, K. C. S. I., G. C. B.

AN INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES.

PERFORMANCE TO CONCLUDE WITH
CHAS. LECOQ'S COMIC OPERA,
entitled
THE SEA NYMPHS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| CORALIE | Two Sea Nymphs sent in a rash moment to Finny-Shing School at Peckham | Miss CLARA STANLEY. |
| PEARLINE | | Miss BERTHA HOCTOR |
| SMITH | Engineers in the Service of the Ocean Cable Maintenance Co. (Limited) | J. B FERRELL |
| JONES | | J. ROLLINGS. |
| KRAKEN | Submarine Monsters, in love with Coralie and Pearline | H OAKLEY |
| PORPEDO | | J ARTHUR |
| SEA FERN | Sea Nymphs | |
| SILVER SAND | will out the advantages of a terrestrial education. | Miss LIZZIE WILS N. |
| MURMUR OF THE SHELL | | Miss LILLY HEDDERWICK. |
| ANEMONE | | Miss KATE HEDDERWICK |
| PHOSPHORINE | | Miss MIMION. |
| NEPTUNE | Ruler of the Waves when Britannia is otherwise occupied. | Mr. J. DEVONO. |

Scene.—DAVY JONES'S LOCKER.

PRICE OF ADMISSION.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Stage Box to admit 8 | Rs. | 24 |
| Private Box to admit 4 | „ | 12 |
| Orchestra Stall | „ | 3 |
| Stall | „ | 2 |
| Pit | „ | 1 |
| Back Seat | „ | 8 as. |

Boxes and Orchestra Stalls can be reserved at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

Doors open at 8-15.

Performance begins at 9 o'clock.

Caricature Photographs of "DAVE CARSON AT HOME," by Bousseton, 50, Rue St. Lazare, Paris, may be had of the Doorkeepers and Ushers. Price 8 annas each, Cash.

SATURDAY, 1st MAY, 1880,
for
THE BENEFIT OF MRS. JULIA AUSTIN,
When the Grand Opera
GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT
WILL BE PRODUCED.

### AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

THE Co.'s new Passenger Steamer VORWAERTS, 1,817 Tons Net Register, 450 H. P., Captain G. MARUSSIG, will be despatched as above positively on the 20th May, 1880.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

| To | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| To Trieste | Rs. 400 | Rs. 280 | Rs. 140 0 |
| To Cyprus (via Port Said) | 375 | 295 | 143 0 |
| To Port Said | 310 | 235 | 121 0 |
| To Suez | 300 | 240 | 122 0 |
| To Aden | 170 | 130 | 66 8 |

The following Steamers will also be despatched from Bombay to Trieste on the undermentioned dates :—

S. S. TEBE, Captain B. CHILLANOVICH, to sail on or about the 1st May 1880.

S. S. MEMFI, Captain D. FORETICH, to sail on or about the 6th May 1880.

S. S. TIMAVO, Captain A. SOPRANICH, to sail on or about the 1st June 1880.

S. S. CALIPSO, Captain V. BALLOVICH, to sail on or about the 5th June 1880.

S. S. CASTORE, Captain G. MAHORCICH, to sail on or about the 20th June 1880.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

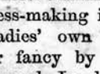
For further particulars, Freight, Passage, apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 27, 1880.

### AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO CONSTANTINOPLE AND ODESSA VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.



THE Company's Passenger Steamer AURORA, 1,819 Tons Net Register, 400 H. P., Captain G. BAGOZVICH, will be despatched as above from Bombay on about the 1st June 1880.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

| To | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| To Constantinople | Rs. 400 | Rs. 280 | Rs. 140 0 |
| To Odessa | „ 450 | „ 300 | „ 150 0 |
| To Port Said | „ 320 | „ 250 | „ 131 0 |
| To Suez | „ 300 | „ 240 | „ 122 0 |
| To Aden | „ 170 | „ 130 | „ 66 8 |

THROUGH TICKETS FROM CONSTANTINOPLE TO VIENNA AND PARIS VIA VARNA AND THE DANUBE can be obtained at the Co.'s office at Constantinople.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company, Limited, Marine Branch.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c, &c, apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 27, 1880.

### NOTICE OF THE SALE OF TRAVANCORE CARDAMOMS.

THERE will be offered FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Commercial Godowns, Alleppey, at 2 o'clock P. M. on MONDAY, the 17th May 1880 about 230 Candies more or less of TRAVANCORE CARDAMOMS in husk, the crop of the present season. At the same time and place a quantity of Beeswax, Ivory and Dammer will also be sold.

2. The Cardamoms will be put up in lots of 10 Candies each or less at the request of the intending purchasers.

3. Purchasers will be required to pay on the day of sale a deposit of 20 Rs. per Candy and the full value of the purchase deducting the deposit, on removal of the articles.

4. Payments to be made in British Rupees or in Chuckrums at the rate of 224 Chuckrums to the Rupee.

5. The whole of the Cardamoms purchased should be cleared away in thirty days after date of sale, in default of which the purchase will forfeit the amount of their deposit, and be responsible for all such loss as may be incurred on resale, without being entitled to any advantage arising therefrom.

6. The Cardamoms will be taken alongside of the ship or vessel free of all expenses to the purchasers, but will be at their risk after being weighed over to them at the Commercial Godowns.

7. The Government of His Highness the Maha Rajah reserves to itself the right of rejecting any bid without assigning a reason.

J. ROHDE.
Commercial Agent to the Travancore Government.
Commercial Office, Alleppey, 29th March 1880.

RICH IN NITROGEN AND PHOSPHATES.

### MELLIN'S FOOD
FOR
INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
A SOLUBLE EXTRACT OF CEREALS.
NON-FARINACEOUS.

WHEN dissolved in Cow's Milk and water it constitutes a PERFECT FOOD, capable of sustaining life and developing robust constitution.

| | Cash. | Credit |
|---|---|---|
| Small Bottles .... | Re. 1- 0 | 1-2 |
| Large Bottles .... | Re. 1-12 | 2-0 |

Fresh consignments at short intervals are imported,
DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURER,
BY
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

## TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA,
JEWELLERS, &c.

BY APPOINTMENT.

THIS Department of the Company's extensive business receives special care and attention from the management, who confine their dealings to the FIRST CLASS LONDON MANUFACTURE AND QUALITY ONLY, for which the Company have been so long and so favourably known.

By the careful selection of novelties characterised by elegance, neatness, and taste, they trust to confirm and extend the large connection with which they have been favoured during the past FIFTY YEARS.

**BRACELETS,**
Jewelled with Diamonds, Emeralds, Carbuncles, Pearls, &c.
From Rs. 100 to Rs. 500.
Plain Gold,
From Rs. 30 to Rs. 150.

**BROOCHES,**
Jewelled with Diamonds, Rubies, Torquoise, Pearls, &c.
From Rs. 58 to Rs. 75.
In Plain Gold,
For Morning Wear,
From Rs. 30 to Rs. 75.

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Jewelled with Diamonds, Pearls, Carbuncles, and Coral.
From Rs. 18 to Rs. 200.
Plain Gold,
From Rs. 18 to Rs. 50.

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Jewelled with Diamonds, Pearls, Opals, &c., &c.
From Rs. 40 to Rs. 400.
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From Rs. 36 to Rs. 120.

**NECKLETS,**
Of the newest patterns, viz., Chain, Rope, Snake, and the ne Flexible, &c., &c.
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Ladies' Victoria and Gentlemen's Albert, of the newest designs.
Also Cable, Fetter, Alma Fetter, &c., &c.
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Spiral, Spring and Telescope, in a variety of handsome designs
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**GENTLEMEN'S RINGS,**
Snake Rings, Jewelled with Diamonds, Emeralds and Rubs.
From Rs. 27 to Rs. 125.
Signet Rings with Sardonyx, Onyx, Lapis Lazuli, &c.
From Rs. 32 to Rs. 90.
Jewelled Rings,
From Rs. 120 to Rs. 1,500.

**SUITES OF STUDS AND LINKS,**
Plain, Gold, or Jewelled.
In Morocco cases, containing each
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**BREAST STUDS,**
Plain Gold, or Jewelled, in sets of three,
From Rs. 9 to Rs. 150.

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Plain Gold, or Jewelled;
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**SLEEVE LINKS & SOLITAIRES,**
Plain Gold, or Jewelled, at per pair,
From Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 36.

**SCARF PINS,**
Worked Gold, Crystals, or Jewelled,
From Rs. 32 to Rs. 100.

**SCARF RINGS,**
A variety of pretty patterns,
From Rs. 16 to Rs. 60.

**FULL-SUITES,**
Consisting of
BRACELET, BROOCH AND EARRINGS;
Plain Gold or Jewelled,
From Rs. 160 to Rs. 650.

**DEMI-SUITES,**
Consisting of
BROOCH AND EARRINGS,
Jewelled with Diamonds, Emeralds, Pearls, Torquoise, &c.
From Rs. 135 to Rs. 200.
Plain Gold;
From Rs. 120.

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PICTURES.
&c. &c. &c. &c.

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## NOTICES.

### NOTICE.

ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Colaba Branch of the Company on THURSDAY, the 29th April, 1880, at 3 p. m., for transacting the following business :—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Accounts of the Company up to 31st December 1879.
2. To elect Directors in place of those retiring by rotation.
3. To declare a Dividend.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JEHANGIR EDALJI DAVAR,
Bombay, 21st April 1880. Secretary.

THE VICTORIA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Hornby Row, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 1st proximo at 3-30 p.m., for the transaction of the following business :—

1. To adopt the audited Balance Sheets and Profit and Loss Statements for the two half years ended the 30th June and the 31st December 1879 respectively, and the Directors' Report for the year ended 31st December 1879.
2. To appoint a Director in place of the Director who is retiring by rotation but is eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board,
For the Victoria Manufacturing Company, Limited,
C. & F. DINSHAWJEE, Agents.

No. 5, Hornby Row, Bombay, 23rd April 1880.

## ESPLANADE HOTEL.

MONTHLY RATES.
FOR
JUNE, JULY, AUGUST, SEPTEMBER.
TOP FLOOR,
Rs. 100.
THIRD FLOOR,
Rs. 110.
SECOND FLOOR,
Rs. 120.

These terms include
Apartments, Board, Attendance,
Ice, Baths and Lights.
No alteration in daily rates.

Esplanade, April 27, 1880.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILSON'S
GREAT WORLD CIRCUS.

ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM THE SEAT OF FUN, WIT, AND HUMOUR.
THE CAMPAIGN NEARLY ENDED,
AND
THE GLORIOUS JUBILEE WILL BE CELEBRATED TO-NIGHT.

THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, at nine precisely, will commence one of the very best entertain

# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 27.

THE Bombay Mails of 10th inst. arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

Reuter's telegrams still quote Consols at £99, French Rentes Fcs. 119, and Indian Government Securities at 78¾ for Fours and 84¼ for Fours-and-a-half. The rate of discount is unchanged.

In the London General Produce markets yesterday, there were no changes of any importance. Oil Seeds are in better demand, the market for Linseed being reported steady, and 6d. per quarter dearer, and Rapeseed firm at a similar advance.

Increased dullness is reported in the Metal markets, a further decline of 10s. per ton having taken place in Copper Braziers, which are now quoted at £70 10s. per ton, and of 5s. per ton in Hard Spelter, which is quoted at £14 per ton. Yellow Metal also is ½d. per lb. lower.

The Manchester Piece Goods market yesterday was dull, but Reuter reports that the market for Cotton in Liverpool closed with a hardening tendency. There are no signs of it, however, in the quotations in the spot which are the same as on Saturday with the exception of ⅛d. per lb. decline in G. F. Bengals, and Fcs. 2 decline in the Havre quotations. The day's sales amounted to 8,000 bales, of which 600 bales were Surats. The quotation for Americans for April delivery was 1-32d. per lb. higher, the rate now being 6 27-32d. per lb.

The New York telegrams of yesterday's date report an advance of 1-16th cent per lb. in ready Mid. Uplands and of 18 cents. per lb. in Futures for July delivery.

The receipts at the U. S. ports to date compare with those of the past two seasons as follows, viz:

| | 1880. | 18'9. | 1878 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Two days' Receipts ..... | 9,000 | 4,000 | 7,500 |
| Three days' Receipts ..... | 14,000 | 6,000 | 13,000 |
| Total since 1st Sept..... | 4,099,600 | 4,288,600 | 4,053,000 |

BAR SILVER in London yesterday, according to Reuter, was still quoted at 51¼d per oz., but private advices call it 1-16d. per oz. higher, and report that there is some scarcity of the metal, arising from the China demand.

STERLING EXCHANGE influenced by the stronger accounts about Silver opened very firm at 1-32d. advance on yesterday's quotations, and has closed with a firmer tendency for Bank Paper, but Mercantile Bills readily saleable at opening rates, although all of the Banks were not buyers.

The market in Calcutta has responded to the recent advance here, but has not gone beyond it, and quotations there are the same as here. A moderate business has been done to-day in House Paper, but scarcely anything has transpired in Bank Bills. We quote:—

| | | per Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills, on demand .....1s. 7 15-16d. | | |
| Do. 3 months' sight Is. 8 1-16d. | | ,, |
| Credits, 3 do. ...1s. 8 3-16d. | | ,, |
| Documents, 3 do. ...1s. 8¼d. | | ,, |
| France 3 do. 2-13 | | ,, |

On Calcutta rates are unchanged at 1-16th per cent discount for demand drafts, and 1 per cent. discount for 60 days' sight bills.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weaker to-day at Rs. 95¼ for Fours and Rs. 102½ for Fours-and-a-half per cent.

SHARES.—The market has been fairly steady with rather more enquiry for Spinning and Weaving Companies' shares at an advance of Rs. 25 per share in Bombay United, Rs. 10 in Hindustan, Rs. 5 in Jowraz Ballco, Rs. 15 in Morarjee Goculdass, and Rs. 5 in New Great Eastern. In other shares there are no quotable alterations.

COTTON has been firmer again here to-day, and prices are generally Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy above our yesterday's quotations. There has not been very much buying at the advance however. But as usual towards the end of a month there is a run on certain descriptions, and Good Broach and Good Dholleras are in request. We quote:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Good M. G. Broach.....Rs. | 235 | per candy | F. P. Ready. |
| ,, ,, ..... ,, | 234 | ,, ,, | May dely. |
| ,, Comrawuttee,..... ,, | 219 | ,, ,, | Ready. |
| F. G. F. ,, ..... ,, | 211 | ,, ,, | ,, |
| Good Dholleras ..... ,, | 222 | ,, ,, | ,, |
| ,, ,, ..... ,, | 220 | ,, ,, | May dely. |
| F. G. F. ,, ..... ,, | 210 | ,, ,, | ,, |
| G. F. ,, ..... ,, | 205 | ,, ,, | ,, |
| F.G.F., S.G. Dharwar..... ,, | 218 | ,, ,, | ,, |

LINSEED continues in moderate request at Rs. 6-3 to Rs. 6-4 per cwt.

RAPESEED is steady at Rs. 5-12 per cwt. Improved accounts from home are causing more enquiry in this market.

WHEAT is unchanged at Rs. 34 per candy for White, and Rs. 30 to Rs. 31 per candy for Hard Red.

FREIGHTS are again rather easier, although not quotably lower. For immediate shipment to Liverpool rates are offering via Cape and Canal at 40s. per ton, but for early May 42s. 6d. per ton is still the rate asked. The visible supply of tonnage for May shipment is sufficient for 240,000 bales of cotton irrespective of any sailing vessels that may be, and certainly will be fixed hereafter, and allowing for 20,000 tons of Wheat and Seed, although cotton shipments will be very heavy during May, it is doubtful if they will exceed 200,000 bales, and in that case we shall see lower rates of Weight. Continental rates are unchanged.

COALS.—The cargo of Davison's in harbour has been placed at Rs. 18 per ton alongside. The market on the spot is fairly steady.

PIECE GOODS quiet and unchanged.

## BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

| Names. | Shares. | Amount | Paid up. | Last Dividend | Cash Rates. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| INDIAN BANKS. | | Rs. | Rs. | | Rs. |
| Bank of Bombay ..... | 2½,000 | 500 | 500 | 4 p.ct | 700 |
| Bank of Bengal..... | 4,000 | 500 | all | 8 do | 740 |
| Bank of Madras..... | 10,000 | 200 | all | 8 do | 640 |
| EXCHANGE BANKS. | | £ | £ | | |
| Agra Bank ..... | 10,000 | 10 | all | 3 do | 128x-d |
| Chart'd Bk. A & C..... | 40,000 | 20 | all | 6 do | 290 |
| Chart'd Mercantile ..... | 30,000 | 25 | all | 6 do | 278 |
| Hongkong & Shanghai Bank ..... | 40,000 | 281 | all | 8 do | 400 |
| National Bank of India. | 87,200 | 25 | 12½ | 5 do | 166 |
| Oriental Bank ..... | 60,000 | 25 | all | 5 do | 305 |

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE STEAMER ROYAL MINSTREL, 888 tons, Captain J. Taylor, sailed yesterday for Barcelona with a general cargo.

THE STEAMER SAM WELLER, 964 tons, Captain J. C. Murray, arrived in harbour yesterday from Newport (23rd March) with a cargo of railway materials. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE A. H. LLOYD CO.'S STEAMER MEMFI, 1,351 tons, Captain D. Fantich, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste, (1st April), with a general cargo and 11 first class and 70 deck passengers.

THE STEAMER PLAINMELLER, 1,196 tons, Captain M. B. Walker, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York (8th March) with a cargo of 56,036 cases kerosine oil. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Sir C. Forbes and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. CO.'S STEAMER JAVA, 943 tons, Captain K. Macaulay, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kathiawar Coast and Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Major and Mrs. Sparkes and child, a gentleman, Mr. J. G. Cordrey, J. Allan, Mr. M. Filling, Major A. Pullan, Mr. J. Keating, Mr. C. Syker, Mrs. Waller and child, and 210 deck. The same Co.'s stermer Pachamba, 544 tons, Captain R. L. Turner, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Kurrachee.—Miss Blakeman, Surg. D. G. Dempsay and Mr. Peer Sallum Allay Mitta. For Baghdad.—Seven native ladie, two children and three adults; and for Gulf and Kurrachee ports 153 deck.

### ARRIVALS.

| April | Vessels. | Commanders. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 27 | Java (s)..... | Macaulay ..... | Kurrachee, April 24. |
| | Memfi (s)..... | Fantich ..... | Trieste, April 1. |
| | Plainmeller (s) .... | Walker ..... | New York, March 8. |
| | Sam Weller (s) .... | Murray ..... | New Port, March 25. |

### DEPARTURES.

| April | Vessels. | Commanders. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 27 | J B Brown ..... | Kasser ..... | Liverpool. |
| | K Roodtin ..... | Pascoda ..... | Colombo. |
| | Royal Minstrel (s) .. | Taylor ..... | Barcelona. |

The steamer Pachamba, Turner, to P Gulf via Kurrachee obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Java, to Zanzibay.
Steamer Memfi, to Trieste.
Barque Guy Mannering, to Amsterdam.

### MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

| April | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 24 | Rajpootana (s) ..... | ..... | Rangoon and N Ports. |
| | Chusan ..... | ..... | Liverpool. |
| | Napier ..... | ..... | Cape Town. |
| 25 | Canada ..... | ..... | Mauritius. |

DEPARTURES.

| April. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 26 | Napier ..... | ..... | Rangoon. |
| | China (s) ..... | ..... | Bombay and S Ports. |

## DAILY IMPORTS.—APRIL 27.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Bhaikoomie Hall s—17 cases brandy Nowrojee Ardeseer and Sons; 2,013 bundles hoop iron Joseph Soares.
Italia s—20 casks beer Bell, Brandenburg and Co.
Tamdoo s—13 casks salamonine Byramjee Shapoorjee, 17 packages glassware Hasoum Ahmed, 12 packages glassware Ebram Hajee Allarakhia, 25 cases slates Jamasjee and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Verona s—100 drums linseed oil Abdoolhoosein Heptoola and Co, 11 packages machinery Byramjee Furdoonjee and Co. 30 bales paper Abdoolaly Abdoolrahim and Co, 70 kegs iron nails and 5 casks iron wire Noorhoy Chandabhoy.
Sumatra s—13 bales paper S A S Dawood, 50 cases cooper sheets Sigg, Sulzer and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Sumatra s—20 cases brandy Nowrojee Ardeseir and Sons, 2 puncheons brandy M B Setna, 65 cases corks F Muraglia and Co, 253 cases brandy Jamsetjee Framjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Sumatra s—400 cases claret B M Pamthuckey.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."


# The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28, 1880.


OUR anticipations of a fortnight ago that hostilities in Afghanistan were about to be renewed on a larger scale than ever have been amply borne out by the events of the past few days; and there has been sufficient evidence of a concerted movement among the Afghans all along the line for another attempt to drive our troops out of the country. From the Khyber to the Kojuck intelligence reaches us daily of attacks upon our posts, and of tribal gatherings everywhere, all working apparently upon a settled plan whereby the entire strength of the Afghan nation is to be asserted against us at a given time. A vigorous effort has been made to arrest the march of General Stewart's column, and although unsuccessful, other tribes have not been deterred by the defeat of their compatriots from also entering the field. From the telegram published elsewhere, describing the fight near Kabul on the 25th inst., it will be seen that General Roberts has not profitted by the lessons taught him in December. He still continues to move about the country small detachments of troops that court disaster, and that afford the Afghan leaders opportunities which they are not slow to seize upon. Colonel Jenkins's small force, despatched to the Logar Valley, has been promptly attacked by large numbers of the enemy and had to be rescued from a dangerous position by reinforcements hurried out from Sherpur; and if the Afghans were driven back they, on the other hand, can and probably do boast that they have forced the British to retire again to their entrenchments and to evacuate the district they had attempted to occupy. The defence of the troops under Colonel Jenkins was no doubt gallant, but it is at least fortunate that the enemy did not come on with similar determination to that which characterised the charge of Ghazis on General Stewart's division. If they had, an Afghan Isandlwana might have been the result. Apparently, General Stewart is also not yet quite out of the wood, and it is possible that his further march upon Kabul will be contested. The intelligence that during his advance from Khelat-i-Ghilzai a large force of the enemy marched with him at a short distance from his flanks, preventing the villagers from bringing in supplies, shows how determined and how well planned are the movements with which we have now to deal, and the fact that similar tactics are being pursued elsewhere is very significant. The maintenance of communications and the question of supplies are the most difficult problems of the military position in Afghanistan, and that fact the enemy have apparently realised. Near Quetta we hear of a large body of Khaker Pathans moving parallel to the road, while in the Arghasan Valley and at Chdman gatherings are reported which, if they come to a head, might seriously block the communications with Kandahar. The Arghasan Valley has been described by one of our correspondents who accompanied a small column that marched through that country last year. It is one of the most populous districts in Afghanistan, and if the people really rise, they can easily put in the field some twenty or thirty thousand men, within a short distance of the road between Quetta and Kandahar. Under these circumstances we are glad to learn that several regiments in this Presidency have been warned for service, while the Reserve Division has been ordered to at once mobilize. It is impossible to tell what a day may bring forth in Afghanistan; the present movement may, and probably will collapse, but it is also possible that it will assume serious proportions, which, with the advent of Abdul Rahman and his followers from Turkistan, might give even the 60,000 British troops now in Afghanistan enough to do to hold their own. When General Stewart arrives at Kabul there will be over 16,000 men there. Already we learn that great difficulty is being experienced in obtaining forage and supplies—a difficulty that will be increased with so large a force to provide for. Altogether the military position is one of considerable anxiety, while the political position appears almost hopeless. It will be a pity, we think, if the new English Cabinet should feel precluded from availing themselves of the services of Sir Richard Temple at this juncture. He is about the only man who possesses sufficient energy, skill, and knowledge to tackle this problem across the frontier.

IN view of Lord Hartington becoming Secretary of State for India, it is interesting to recall his latest speech on the subject of India and Afghanistan, delivered to the electors of East Lancashire on the 29th of last month. He said: "There was nothing we wanted of Afghanistan except that it should exist, and that the love of freedom and independence should remain constant in the hearts of its people. No doubt it was desirable that, if possible, we should be on friendly terms with the Government of that country, but it was not essential to us that we should be on intimate terms with them. All that was wanted was that they should not be on intimate terms with any one else." Later on he said: "You know that we are on the verge of a third campaign, because we have so utterly and so completely reduced that country to anarchy that we cannot retire from it without leaving everything in utter confusion which would be a disgrace to a civilised nation." Again, in closing: "As to Afghanistan, I am not standing here to say that I, or as far as I know any of the Liberal party are prepared with a policy which would be satisfactory, that could at once undo all the enormous mischief which has been caused by the policy of the present Government. I will make a frank confession: I believe that if the Liberal party were to come into power, our policy with regard to Afghanistan would be precisely the same policy as that which the present Government would pursue if they dared to avow it at this moment—to retire as soon as might be, with as little loss of credit as possible, with as little sacrifice of our real interest as possible, from the false position in which the blunders of the last five years have placed them." "In reply to Sir Stafford Northcote, I say that in Afghanistan as in India it is not a question of upholding a policy, but of extricating our Indian Empire from enormous difficulties." "Our extrication from those difficulties may be more safely placed in the hands of those who are not committed to the errors and blunders of the past, who have no false prophecies, no foolish aspirations to retract, who have seen the error of this policy from the beginning, and who will not be prevented by any feeling of false pride or party consideration from acknowledging that errors have been made, and that the only way in which this country and India can be safely extricated from the consequence of these errors is by the frank admission that they have been committed and must be repaired."

It is clear, therefore, that the object of the new Ministry will be to return to the position which existed when Lord Lytton first came to India; that is, to leave the Afghans to themselves, not being in intimate relations with them, but on the other hand not permitting them to be intimate with any one else. But the difficulties of such a return are great from the want of any strong chief able to rule the country. If we had only a Dost Mahommed now as we had in 1841, the solution of the problem would be easy. Lord Hartington recognizes the impossibility of leaving Afghanistan in a state of anarchy, and any immediate withdrawal from the country is, therefore, out of the question. But it is clear that our policy will soon be a conciliatory one, that we shall endeavour to come to a friendly understanding with the people instead of displaying our power by expeditions against the country, that the division of the kingdom promulgated through Mr. Lepel Griffin will not be carried out, and that as soon as a leader of sufficient power to rule the country shall have been found, we shall withdraw. It is not likely that we shall give up the new positions in the passes which the Treaty of Gandamak gave us, but those alone will remain as compensation for all the blood and treasure spent. We shall probably soon know the truth about that mysterious Russian correspondence with Shere Ali which has hitherto been concealed, and, what is more important, we shall soon know the actual cost of this Afghan war, and whether Sir John Strachey was strictly accurate when he said in his Financial Statement with reference to that estimates: "There is no reason to suppose that they err on the side of being too low." It is by these changes of party that much which would otherwise remain hidden comes to light. An inquiry in the new House of Commons for the Kabul correspondence will hardly now be met with the excuse that the public interests prevent their publication; and when the Afghan war expenses are made up there is no danger of any financial tricks to prevent the full cost being known.

The speech of Lord Hartington, which we have quoted above, seems to us too, to explain why he is entrusted with the Secretaryship of India in preference to the Duke of Argyll or Lord Northbrook. Both of the latter have clearly defined lines of policy by which they have acted in the past and which they have only lately defended in Parliament. It is evidently the wish of the new Ministry that the Secretary of State for India should be one who is committed to no policy, and pledged to no definite course of action, one who is perfectly free to adopt any course which seems to him best with regard to Afghanistan without the danger of being charged with inconsistency. Such a position neither the Duke of Argyll nor Lord Northbrook might be able to occupy; and while their intimate knowledge of Indian matters would be of immense value, it is perhaps better that at the present critical period of our relations with Afghanistan, the supreme control of these relations be undertaken by one who enters upon them without bias, and one whose moderation has called forth the praise of his opponents, and whose thorough patriotism has never been impugned.

It will be interesting to see if the Liberal Government bring forward again the question of England's accepting a portion of the cost of this war. At the last discussion of this question on Mr. Fawcett's motion that it was unjust to defray the whole of the expenditure from the revenue of India, that motion was supported by Mr. Rathbone, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Laing, Sir T. Colebrooke, Sir D. Wedderburn, and Mr. W. E. Forster. The following clear statement of Mr. Gladstone's views is at present specially interesting: "In conclusion he had to say that he cordially embraced the doctrine of the hon. member for Hackney. There was not a constituency before which he was not prepared to stand, even if it were composed of men to every one of whom every additional farthing of taxation was a palpable and serious burden, and plead that, a war having been waged in India which our own Government had described as in part an Imperial war, we ought not to shrink from accepting our part of the consequent charge, being unwilling to make use of the argument of force for the purpose of placing the whole of the burden upon the shoulders of the people of India." While, therefore, the Liberal leaders generally took no part in the debate, this strong expression of Mr. Gladstone's opinion, supported by Mr. Fawcett and Mr. Forster, make it at least possible that the matter may be brought up again, especially if, as is probable, the cost of the war has been underestimated, or if Sir John Strachey's optimist Budget proves an illusion.

THE decision of Mr. Justice Bayley which sends Hormusjee Nowrojee Belgaumwalla, the Nagpore agent of Messrs. Finlay, Scott and Co., to prison for six months, is possibly just enough in itself, for the learned Judge's view may be correct that he obtained by false pretences the moneys which he remitted to Bombay for the use of his firm. But it is unfortunate that the judgment comes so soon after that which awarded the heads of the firm a mere nominal punishment in connection with these same moneys, every anna of which was sent by Hormusjee to Bombay for their exclusive use. The Nagpore manager did not take a single rupee for his own use; the large amounts advanced by the Bank of Bengal were all duly remitted by him to his principals in Bombay. We are aware of course of the distinction which the learned Judge draws between the two cases. The fraudulent misrepresentations which his Lordship regards as proved were made by the agent and the principals were only constructively responsible for them. Therefore a nominal punishment was sufficient in his view in the case for the latter, while in that of the former the criminal section of the Act applied. The distinction is too fine drawn. It is not reasonable to visit an agent with severe punishment for an act by which his principals alone benefitted, while the latter are treated with marked leniency. Had the Judge found that the principals were not constructively responsible for the representations by which they alone benefitted, there would be no reason to object to the disparity in the treatment of the principals and the agent. But when once the court decides that the principals are responsible for the misrepresentations made to Mr. Arbuthnot, the Nagpore agent of the Bank, the fact that they, and they alone, reaped all the benefit of the act by which the Bank suffered, should not be kept out of sight if the utmost rigour of the law is to be applied in the case of the unlucky agent who only erred, like greater men, through "excess of zeal. The agent did not get the money from the Bank for his own use; he acted for his employers whose constructive responsibility" the court itself regards as complete. That being the case the six months' imprisonment awarded to him contrasts unfortunately with the mere suspension of the certificate for four months which was considered adequate in the case of one principal and the suspension for one month deemed sufficient in that of the other.

IT is believed that the members of the Indian Army Commission have made a most sensible suggestion as to the conveyance of troops to and from England to India in the ordinary course of relief. If the Home authorities agree to it, it will involve the total abolition of the troopship service. The proposal is to enter into contracts with the large steam companies plying between England and the principal Indian ports for a term of years to convey the troops at a fixed rate per head to the nearest port to the locality in which the troops are to be quartered. Thus relief intended for the Madras Presidency would be landed at Madras, those for Burma at Rangoon, and troops intended for Sind, Kandahar and the Punjab at Kurrachee. The average cost per soldier by H. M.'s trooships is about £20, and it is pretty certain that private companies would do the same work at a considerably cheaper rate. The present system of landing all troops at Bombay, hurrying them through this city to Deolalie, and then dispatching them by railway to all parts of India is necessarily an expensive, and we might add, an absurd one. It is notorious that conveyance by water is infinitely cheaper than transport by railway, and as the railway and land journeys would, by the adoption of this proposal, be considerably shortened, it is obvious there must be a proportionately large saving of expenditure. Even if the first part of the Commissioner's recommendations—namely, the abandonment of the present troopship service, be not adopted, it would seem to be a very sensible arrangement, if the reliefs and drafts for India could be so dispatched that only those intended for Sind, the Punjab, and Baluchistan could be sent by special steamers to Kurrachee, and those for Burma and Madras direct to the most convenient ports in those parts of the country. There can be no reason why the troops for Bengal and the North-West Provinces and Central Provinces should be first sent out, and those intended for other parts of India dispatched in batches with special reference to the places to which they are intended to be forwarded. The abandonment of the H. M.'s troopships as a medium of transport will of course be very strongly resisted by the Admiralty, for the result would throw upon their hands a number of officers and men now employed on these troopships who will have to be provided for or placed upon half pay, and the abolition of what is considered a very popular service, would naturally cause a good deal of heartburning and discontent in the Royal Navy.

## "FIRST IMPRESSIONS" OF A COOPER'S HILL GRIFF.

HERE I am at last in India, fairly launched on the tide of life. Am I not a proud man! I who nearly all my life have been securely fastened to my mother's apron string, am now, oh proudest of positions, a Cooper's Hill Engineer!

Have I not in England sat, and with pulse throbbing and hands burning, heard one of perhaps the highest in the land declare, that the position of a man from Cooper's Hill is equal to, perhaps, even higher than that of a covenanted civilian in the far away and gorgeous East; and have we not chapter and verse for knowing that an Indian competitionwalla is the *only* "heaven-born."

Therefore, what am I? The Cooper's Hill man, the greater than the "heaven-born!"

But I have been warned not to be proud and overbearing on account of my position, but to endeavour to treat all Government servants in India as if they were my equals, even to be prepared to hold out the hand of friendship and toleration to the military civilian who, I understand, lives on the far off boundary line of official life. Having told you so much of myself, you will perceive that I have landed in India laden with the best advice, and properly primed as to my future behaviour.

But what is this! A telegram, and rather an abrupt one I consider it, ordering me at once to proceed to the Durgeenpur cantonment and report myself there to one of the heads of my department. A careful search through the civil and military list shows me that I shall not be utterly friendless on my arrival, for I have two friends already there, one an ancient Colonel, who some years ago I often met at my mother's tea parties, and who, I remember, used to be talked of, as if he were some wonderful anti-deluvian relic, but now I find that he has grown down into a Wing Subaltern and is also an acting Commissariat officer. My other acquaintance is young Pigeon, of the Native Light Infantry; he is a few years older than I am, but we were at school together, and a more light-hearted fellow never lived, always up to mischief of some kind.

After a tedious railway journey I arrive at "Durgeenpur," my destination; *en route* I make a note several times to thoroughly revise the system of Indian railways. This I must do with as little delay as possible. By great good fortune, on arrival, I meet my old friend the Commissariat Fossil, who offering me the hand of friendship, begs me to honour his roof with my presence until I can find a suitable mansion for myself. I graciously and gratefully accept his offer, he causes me to mount with him into a hearse-like looking machine drawn by cows, and I am trotted off to his bungalow. There the outer and inner man having been refreshed, by a bath and breakfast, I ask my friend to take me out to see the station. Never shall I forget the look he gave me. He said, "Young man, in this country, men with hard work to get through, never leave the house during the day. As for myself I find it necessary for my health to retire to my room and sleep from after breakfast till it is time to get up and dress for dinner, but if you would like to see the place and the people in the cool of the evening, better write and ask Pigeon to come here for you and take you out." This I accordingly do, and a note soon arrives to say that Pigeon will be delighted. The hours of the day creep slowly on. Musquitoes bite me and sing shrilly in my ears, accompanied by deep bass snores coming from the Colonel in the next room. Evening arrives at last, and with it Pigeon, but what a change! My Pigeon was young, slight and good looking; this one looks forty, and has a worn, haggard expression. He arrives in an ancient phaeton, drawn by an animal so thin, that I could only see him by looking at him sideways. In the phaeton sits Mrs. Pigeon, sadly faded, but still nice looking; with her are two small children, and in the seat behind sits a native nurse. Pigeon and his wife seem really pleased to see me, make me get into the trap, take one of the children on my knee and drive me off. Pigeon proposes to take me to the public gardens, where he says, everybody goes. After we have proceeded about half a mile, we come to a stop. I ask if anything is the matter, Pigeon replies by asking me to get out for a moment to help. The cause of the stoppage is at once apparent, the wretched old horse in the last stage of weakness has come to a standstill and wont be persuaded to move. However, we are determined to go, I seize the brute by the bridle and pull, Pigeon, the native groom and pushes all push behind, and eventually we arrive at a place like a dried up English common, which Pigeon assures me is the public garden. Lawn tennis and badminton nets are up, a band of native soldiers are getting ready to play, numbers of very white English children are being led about by nurses, and various curious looking cow vehicles are arriving, a few men riding very small ponies drop in, and the place begins to assume quite an inhabited look. Presently a wizene little man riding an extraordinary animal, if possible worse looking than Pigeon's phaeton horse, rides up and says, "How d'ye do, Pigeon?" and smiles at me, Pigeon introduces the wizend one as Major Screw. Whereupon the Major begins, "Ah, Pigeon, look here! You know a good horse when you see one, tell me what do you think of my new Arab? Look at him, grand blood, such legs, he will win a big race some day. I wouldn't part with him for the world." He here stops short and moves off as three men on ponies ride up and begin to talk to Mrs. Pigeon. One of them, Snaffle, Pigeon calls him, of the Light Cavalry, walks over to us and says, "Hullo! What! has old Screw been showing you his new purchase? He bought him at our sale of casters last week for forty rupees." I laugh, but Pigeon groans and adds to me in a whisper, "Yes, and he sold me the phaeton horse last year for Rs. 400, and he was once a caster too." I say to myself, "Poor Pigeon," for I know my friend is not possessed of much of this world's goods, and make some mental notes about buying horses from amateur dealers. But what is this! A larger cart than I have yet seen, drawn by four oxen and accompanied by a lot of belted natives, arrives, on each side of the coach, men run waving fans, to keep off the flies, I suppose; in front run two others bearing silver maces and behind comes a swash-buckler looking individual on a camel carrying a huge umbrella. I look at the coach expecting to see in it a Nabob or at least some members of the Great Mogul's family, but no, only a stout, elderly and rather heavy looking woman, sitting up very straight and looking scornful. I turn to Pigeon, who has just made her a low bow, but I remark that she takes no notice of him. "Who is that proud looking old lady?" I say. "Hush, my dear fellow," says Pigeon, looking frightened, "that is our Queen, wife of our Lord Chief Commissioner, if he were here also, a Raja or Nabob would be in attendance on them, but as she has come alone, she comes comparatively unattended as you see." The couch containing this stout specimen of humanity is brought round with a flourish and placed near the lawn tennis net and in the shade of the only tree on the ground. The stout one is immediately surrounded by a lot of ladies and men, who have been gradually collecting, and who all go through the necessary homage, and fortunate are considered those, who for a moment are allowed to touch her fat hand. My attention is here distracted by another arrival, a pony carriage appears on the scene, driven by a languid and rather overdressed looking woman. She is evidently got up for lawn tennis, and her flannel dress is of the tightest and most juvenile description. At a distance she is attractive looking, but on a nearer inspection it is evident that she has seen many summers. She stops her carriage near Mrs. Pigeon, and at the furthest possible distance from the Lord Commissioner's lady. She is quickly surrounded by a lot of men in flannels, and a match is soon arranged for the tennis court, while a few of the Commissioner's lady's party betake themselves to badminton.

In the lawn tennis court I notice, as far as the lady is concerned, that graceful attitudes are the first consideration, the play being left entirely to her partner. I join Mrs. Pigeon and ask who the young old lady is. She replies, "Oh, the lady playing tennis is our principal military lady; she is queen of *her* set, and as you see has no dealings with any other." As we watch the game, a pretty, nicely dressed woman leading a little boy by the hand arrives. She bows to both the Commissioner's and military lady, and receives the coldest nods in return. She then takes a seat quite alone to look on. Mrs. Pigeon on seeing her brightens up and says, "I am so glad she has come, she is by far the nicest person in the station, come I must introduce you to her, her name is Mrs. Measure, wife of the principal P. W. D. man here." "Oh do!" I reply, "then she must be the wife of Mr. Measure, the head of my department." I am introduced and find her charming, lady-like and amusing. On hearing who I am she invites me to breakfast the following morning to meet my chief, her husband, who will have returned to the station by them. We sit and talk until the setting sun warns all it is time to go.

As we are drawn slowly away by the decrepid horse, I ask Mrs. Pigeon, "Why is it that Mrs. Measure does not take the lead more and assert her proper position in society?" She replies, "Her position! Why, what are you thinking of? She from her husband's position, comes after all the people you saw here, why even I a poor Sahib's wife am taken into dinner before her." "Impossible!"

I cry. "In England I was told on the highest authority that we rank equal, at least, if not above the Civil Service, and every one knows what a long way they come before soldiers. You must surely be making some terrible mistake!" I am only answered by shouts of laughter from Pigeon and his wife. When the laugh has subsided, Pigeon says, "My dear fellow, somebody has been making a fool of you, and you will soon find out for yourself, that it is so."

I bid good night to the Pigeons at the entrance to the Colonel's bungalow, walk into my room, and sit down upon my bed, literally heartbroken. Is it for this that I have worked and toiled for years? I who might easily have gone in for the Artillery or Royal Engineers, am now simply a wretched bridge maker and mender of roads, and with almost the same position in the country as my Portuguese boy. Oh, how that Conservative Government has sold us, how they, to say the least of it, have economized the truth to us, leading us to believe we were young swans, instead of what we are, the meanest ducklings!

But something must be done, I will at least write to *The Times* and to my old friends at Cooper's Hill, and tell them how utterly I have been sold, and how they will be too, if they accept as truth all the flowing speeches they may hear on the subject of their grand future in India.

## BRIEF LET THEM BE!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have read with some surprise and not a little amusement an extract taken from the *Indian Spectator* which appears in your columns this morning. I happened to be present at the Corporation debates, and can, therefore, speak with some authority with regard to the charges brought against the English reporters of having combined to burk and suppress those speeches which told the most powerfully against Mr. Walton. As a citizen taking a keen interest in the discussion, I not only listened to the speeches, but read the reports of them which appeared in the daily journals, and far from being surprised at the scantiness of those reports, I was astonished to find column after column devoted to Municipal oratory. I am bound to say that I can see no signs of burking or unfair suppression of material points in the speeches of Mr. Mehta and his followers. True, many of the speeches were condensed a great deal, but this was a wise and considerate act on the part of the reporters, which not only the Bombay public, but some of the speakers, ought to appreciate. The *Spectator*, however, argues that this condensation was all on one side, and that the native side. In making such a statement as this the writer shows that he is either lamentably ignorant of the subject upon which he writes, or he is an individual who, had he lived in the time of Ananias and Sapphira, would probably have found their society very congenial. I particularly noticed that some of the speeches in favour of Mr. Walton were greatly condensed, and that remarks which, had they been fully reported, would have filled one or two columns, were so curtailed as not to extend over 40 or 50 lines. For instance, there were the speeches of Dr. Blaney, Mr. Carrol and Mr. Komp. Mr. Gostling's very long and able speech was confined within the limits of a column. No speaker for the amendments was allowed more than three columns, but what do we find in respect of the speakers for the resolution? Why that Mr. Mehta's eloquence was allowed five or six columns. Of course a reporter who could rob the world of such rich oratorical gems as are contained in the repetition of the words "I say, gentlemen," "my humble lights;" "my boundon duty," &c., &c., is a reprobate deserving even the ungrammatical reproaches and the abundant adjectives of the *Spectator*. I hasten to say that I have no sympathy with him; my object is simply to point out that he treated the eloquence of both parties with the same impertinent indifference. Some of the points in Mr. Geary's and Mr. Kirkham's speeches were either dismissed in a few words or omitted altogether, but I am not aware that these gentlemen imagine there has been a "combination" for the purpose of burking, and committing other orimes upon, their speeches. According to the *Spestator's* own showing "there was no stint of distilled essence of rhetorical nonsense and sophisticated arguments;" also, wonder of wonders, there was, according to your enlightened contemporary, "mild fulminations which gave, if not zest, a vigorous fillip to the debate." A mild fulmination making a vigorous "fillip," or stroke with the nail of its finger, at a debate is such an extraordinary and unusual circumstance that a reporter may well be excused if he fails to do full justice to a discussion in which such singular performances take place.

Upon the principle to be observed in reporting the general run of speeches I think the general public will agree—namely, that only speeches or those portions of speeches which tell upon the issue should be reported at all. At home three or four leading men—Mr. Gladstone, Lord Beaconsfield, Mr. Bright, sometimes Lord Salisbury or the Marquis of Hartington, are reported in full. The rest are all compressed into readable limits, and those of no great mark are let down with the remark that "Mr. So-and-So spoke in favour of the measure," &c. Such a rule, if observed in reporting speechification in Bombay, would have one good effect—it would make local orators more anxious to be brief and telling than to be lengthy in their addresses, as they now too often are. Some people I could name are quite merciless; they prose away while their audience is wishing them elsewhere and taking no note whatever of their tiresome reiterations and pointless platitudes. They speak by the yard, and that is a great nuisance; it would be a greater nuisance still if they were to occupy yards upon yards of type in the daily papers. How many yards of space were given up to the late debate? At a rough estimate, some thirty. And the Native Press thinks there ought to have been a hundred and thirty. Mr. Editor, for goodness' sake don't do it, or I for one must stop my paper.

A CITIZEN.

## MALABAR HILL RESERVOIR WALLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Kindly allow me through your columns to correct a statement made by the *Bombay Review* of the 24th instant, which runs as follows:—"This was illustrated by the learned Professor's citation of the string of volunteered engineering testimony from Braham to Bapty, the latter of whom in his eagerness to affirm his special knowledge of the matter in hand, overlooked the awkward fact that the cause of the G. I. P. bridges and piers collapsing was that they *were* built like those very reservoir walls without bonding or "binders," constructed with a "hearting" of rubble behind a neat sham of square faced ("breadseal") stones."

What I objected to was masonry of a "compound character" in which the settlement is unequal, as was the case with the G. I. P. bridges, and I reassert that the *Mookkee Mullah*, on the Bhore Ghat, collapsed in consequence of this defect in its construction; the great Taptee viaduct near Bhosawul was abandoned for the same reason and not for want of "bonding or binders," for they both had binders; and in their reconstruction the character of the work was altogether changed.

I also cited the case of the dam of the Geelong Water Works, which is 60 feet in height, much lighter in section than the Malabar Hill Reservoir walls, and also No. 1, Tulsi Dam, neither of which have a *binder* and yet both answer the purpose for which they were designed admirably.

I must apologize for troubling you with this letter and should not have done so had the *Bombay Review* confined its remarks to the truth.—I am, Sir yours obediently,

Bombay, 26th April 1880. JAMES BAPTY.

## UNIVERSITY MATRICULATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMPAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The editor of the *Bombay Educational Record* in his last issue for January regrets to read that the Calcutta University has abolished from the beginning of the current year the rule requiring that candidates for matriculation should have attained the age of 16 years. And he goes on to say: "We believe that the restriction is wholesome and favourable to a sound progress," and undoubtedly it is so; but at the same time it should be borne in mind that it is a second great obstacle in the way for those who may be willing to compete for the Indian Civil Service, the first being the alteration of age for admission from 21 to 19 years. In addition to these there are various other difficulties to undergo, for instance, the great voyage, the different climate, the want of parental supervision required just at the time, and to crown all, the very heavy expenses.

Some candidates lately being debarred owing to the restriction of age, it

# LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

## THE BATTLE AT CHARASIAB.

### FULL DESCRIPTION.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

KABUL, APRIL 26.

Yesterday at daybreak Colonel Jenkins was attacked near Charasiab. He reported that he was hemmed in by a much superior force, and had with him the Guide's Wing, the 92nd Highlanders under Major White, two guns F. A., and about 1,000 men all told.

General Macpherson started from Sherpur at half-past nine in support with a detachment of the 2nd Goorkhas, the rest of the 92nd and the 44th Sikhs, four guns of Swinley's Mountain Battery, General Hugh Gough followed in reserve with [illegible] Field Artillery, six companies of Infantry, three Squadrons of Cavalry, of which one was the 9th Lancers. At about one o'clock General Macpherson debouched into the plain of Charasiab. Colonel Jenkins' baggage was posted for safety and shelter on a bluff to the left of our advance, and further on was a steep rocky hill, and on the same side the valley was held by the enemy. Below in the plain was Colonel Jenkins' force, his two guns in action firing from the summit. The Afghan in a large semi-circle facing and extending to our right flank in the immediate front, whilst there were villages and Orchards at the foot of rocky mountains to our right.

The presence of the enemy was everywhere discernable by flags set in the ground and presently by continuous puffs of smoke proceeding from the dry ditches which they lined and from little rifle pits and shelter trenches, also from the mud walls of the villages.

Colonels Jenkins held his own, and kept them off.

General Macpherson at once sent forward Goorkhas supported by Sikhs to our extreme right and they promptly engaged the enemy, the Highlanders holding the hillock in the plain on the left advance of the Goorkhas, and from thence pouring a steady fire into the line of Afghans in front of the villages. The Goorkhas, though warmly engaged, had not one single casualty.

Our guns then began shelling the villages, and the 92nd rapidly advance, on which the enemy broke and fled in all directions. The Goorkhas followed up the hills to the right. The Highlanders and a few Goorkhas entered the enclosures and Orchards of the villages and fired at from one village, which, being immediately captured, the principal men were sent in as prisoners to Sherpur.

General Macpherson then ordered part of the 92nd and Swinley's Battery up the ridge in front whence the fugitive enemy were further molested as they swarmed up the steep bare mountain opposite.

The casualties of the Highlanders—one killed and eight wounded; our total loss was 7 killed and 34 wounded.

The Afghan loss was far heavier than ours.

In the distance the Guides in the plain were seen executing effective charges on the flying enemy.

The whole affair was a complete success and was over by half past two.

Another action was fought near Ghazni on the 22nd, when General Stewart defeated the enemy. The Afghan forces, six thousand strong, are supposed to have been raised by Muski Alam.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

## THE ACTION AT CHARASIAB.

### DETAILS OF THE ENGAGEMENT.

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 27.

The *Pioneer's* correspondent sends particulars of the engagement at Charasiab. The leaders in the attack were Hassan Khan, Gholam Hyder of Charkh, and Padshah Khan.

It seems that in consequence of the belief that the Logaris were assembling, Colonel Jenkins got the Guides under arms an hour before daybreak. The camp was pitched east of Charasiab on the plain and distant 1,300 yards from the nearest hills. Daybreak showed the enemy in numbers from 2,000 to 3,000, occupying the hills to the east of the camp. They had many standards planted. Large bodies of men were also seen coming from the Zahidabad direction and working round Charasiab under cover of the orchards.

The camp was struck and all the baggage was packed, ready for removal. The enemy opened fire at about 7 o'clock; our troops at first, lying under cover, not replying. The Logaris showing in increased numbers and several horses of Guides and Artillery being hit, the baggage and guns were sent back beyond a *nullah* near the hill and a company of the 92nd, under Lieut. Napier and a half company of the Guides, occupied the hill, the guns opening fire. After this position had been taken up no more horses were hit.

Three companies of the 92nd held the road to the south, parties of Guides occupying the two ruined forts on our right flank, checking the enemy in the orchards above Charasiab.

Colonel Jenkins heliographed the news of the attack to Kabul, and Brigadier General Macpherson was sent out with a wing of the 92nd, 45th Sikhs, three companies of the 2nd Goorkhas, four guns, Swinley's Mountain Battery, two guns screw battery, and a squadron of the 3rd Punjab Cavalry. General Hugh Gough followed with four guns F. A., escorted by a wing of the 18th Punjab Infantry and a squadron of the 9th Lancers. Two squadrons of the 17th Bengal Cavalry acted in support.

Colonel Jenkins held his own until General Macpherson's arrival at noon, and a general advance was then made, the 2nd Goorkhas clearing the orchards of the Logaris, who instantly took to flight, making for the hills on the east and west of the Kushi Road.

The Guides Cavalry pursued them for four miles, killing 30 stragglers, while the guns shelled the hills.

The enemy's dispersion is apparently complete.

The whole of the troops returned quietly to the Bala Hissar. During the day the forts about Kabul and the Block-houses of Sherpur were manned by the garrison, as rumours were floating about of hostile intentions on the part of the Kohistanis.

There is more good news from Ghazni where General Stewart's force have scored another success. That the enemy should have renewed hostilities so soon only proves how much must be done before we can retire.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

*(By Red Sea Cable.)*

## THE NEW MINISTRY.

LONDON, APRIL 27.

Sir W. Vernon Harcourt has been appointed Secretary of State for the Home Department, and the Duke of Argyll, Lord President of the Privy Council.

Difficulty has been experienced in forming a new Ministry, as the Radicals claim to be represented.

Lord Derby, Lord Roseberry, and Mr. Goschen have declined seats in the Cabinet.

## THE MAILS.

LONDON, APRIL 26.

The Bombay Mails of the 10th inst. arrived at Brindisi to-day.

## STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, APRIL 26.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goa, homeward bound from the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here on the evening of the 25th inst.

LONDON, APRIL 26.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed with hardening tendency. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton market has been quiet,

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|---|---|
| Fair Dhollera | 5 7-16 |

The Manchester market has been dull.

| | |
|---|---|
| 4 per cent. Rupee Paper | 78¼ |
| 4½ per cent. do. | 84¾ |
| 3 per cent. Consols for account | 99 |
| 5 per cent. French Rente, 1872 | 119 |
| Bar Silver | 51¾ |

## STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, APRIL 26, 9-45 a. m.

French Mail Steamer Amazone from China arrived.

## TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

MADRAS, APRIL 27, 2 p. m.

Steamer for Iloilo to-morrow night.

WE are glad to announce that the Secretaries, Irish Relief Fund, sent yesterday Rs. 12,075 to the Duchess of Marlborough and a similar sum of Rs. 12,075 to the Lord Mayor of Dublin.

MR. JAMES N. GRAHAM, of the firm of Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co., was yesterday elected Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, in place of Mr. Charles Macdonald, resigned.

THE Bombay Town Council have accorded sanction to the acceptance by the Municipal Commissioner of Messrs. Ellapa Ballaram and Co.'s tender, amounting to Rs. 5,43,766, for the construction of the service reservoir and filter beds at Bhundarwadda Hill.

IT is satisfactory to notice that the Municipal Commissioner has requested the Consulting Engineer to prepare a set of forms for checking work done in conformity with the estimates, and for recording all additions and alterations to the original estimates, during the progress of the Drainage and Water Works.

A CORRESPONDENT writes.—Baroda is improving gradually under the present enlightened administration of Sir Madava Rao. There are public works and railways in the State and a tramway is now on the *tapis*. Mr. Kittredge, of the Bombay Tramway Company, is being consulted by the Vakeel.

MRS. ANA LITTLEDALE, wife of Mr. Harold Littledale, Vice Principal, Baroda High School, and daughter of Dr. Atmaram Pandoorung, of Bombay, has been appointed governess to His Highness the Gaekwar's young wife. The selection is a good one. Mrs. Littledale accompanies their Highnesses to Nowsari during this week, where they propose spending some six weeks.

MR. GUNPATRAO NARRAYAN LAUD, a Hindoo gentleman who has many friends in Bombay, has been appointed to the post of Dewan in the State of Sachin, the administration of which is under the supervision of Government during the minority of the young Chief. Mr. Gunpatrao's testimonials are of the highest order and his excellent business abilities will be of service to the State.

THE *Bombay Review* is dissatisfied with the two dailies and calls them "dumb dogs" and other opprobrious epithets. "How is it," the paper asks, "neither of them dare follow up such a cue as that we gave, for instance, a fortnight ago (on our page 197.)" We should think the answer to this piece of impertinence was sufficiently clear, the cue was not worth following up. Why does not the *Review* follow up his own cues? If he knows anything of public interest why does he not out with it, instead of winking and nodding mysteriously in such a ridiculous manner?

AT yesterday's meeting of the Town Council, the Municipal Commissioner submitted a memorandum on the subject of the pay of Mr. Braham, Deputy Executive Engineer in charge, remarking that his salary was entered in the budget for the current year at a lump sum of Rs. 1,200 per mensem without reference to his contribution towards pension. Government had declined to allow him to continue his contribution towards pension which he was anxious to do. He would in consequence be a loser by the action of Government; and in Mr. Grant's opinion, the only manner in which Mr. Braham could recoup himself was by continuing to draw his full pay, which would enable him to make other arrangements in lieu of the Government pension of which he has been deprived. The Council resolved that the consideration of the Commissioner's recommendation be deferred until the next Budget was submitted. Another memorandum from the Municipal Commissioner was read on the subject of the reorganisation of the establishment of the Executive Engineer on Special Duty. The establishment was reorganised in December 1879 in consequence of reductions which were made on the completion of the Tulsi works, when the services of twenty-five persons were dispensed with, advantage being taken at the same time to retain the services of the most suitable men, so that the subordinates now remaining were, in Mr. Grant's opinion, worthy of confidence. The services of two more men had been dispensed with after they had been suspended, while one reverted in January last to his original appointment in the Executive Engineer's office on a lower salary; and it was recommended that the latter should be permitted to retire on pension on the 1st September next. The Council approved of the Commissioner's recommendation with the exception of the case of one of the subordinates, as he no longer belonged to Mr. Walton's establishment; and it was resolved that the papers be forwarded to the Corporation with reference to para. 3 of their resolution of the 19th inst. The Municipal Commissioner's Administration Report for 1879 was placed before the Council; when the chairman said he thought that it was the most satisfactory report that had ever come before the Council. Dr. Blaney was requested, at his own suggestion, to prepare a review of the report as he had done last year; and in acceding to the request, he drew attention to the circumstance that it was perhaps the last report of Mr. Grant, whose term of office expired next November, adding that he intended his review to embrace a survey of the whole of Mr. Grant's administration. Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee expressed a confident hope that, at the end of his term, Mr. Grant would be re-elected Municipal Commissioner.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley gave an important decision at the High Court yesterday by which a sum of Rs. 3,60,000, which had been put aside in the Bank of Bombay, has been set free for distribution *pro rata* among the creditors of the New Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company and certain unsatisfied creditors of the Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company. Some of the creditors of the latter, the old company, contended that they were entitled to be paid the debts due to them in full and in priority to the creditors of the new company out of the property and assets of the old company, which were transferred to the new company. At their instance, it was ordered that a sum of Rs. 3,60,000 should be set aside in the Bank of Bombay to abide the further order of the court. It was argued for the official liquidators of the new company that the creditors of it were entitled to be paid rateably with the unsatisfied creditors of the old company; and on their application, a summons was issued by Mr. Justice Bayley a few days ago, requiring the parties concerned to show cause why the sum of Rs. 3,60,000 should not be distributed *pro rata* among the creditors of the new company, including the unsatisfied creditors of the old company. The summons was argued before his Lordship at considerable length, and the learned judge gave his decision yesterday, making it absolute. The creditors of the old company, his Lordship thought, remained quiescent as long as everything connected with their affairs appeared to be prosperous; and they had no charge or lien upon the property and assets of the new company. His Lordship held that they had no title to be paid in full or in priority to the creditors of the new company.

A YOUNG Madrassee, Mr. Sattianathen, son of the Rev. W. T. Sattianathon, Church Mission Society, Madras, has obtained the prize in English Literature, at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.

THE Lahore paper wants public works men from going in for a [illegible] allowance instead of a regular [illegible]. One assistant engineer, who thought [illegible] the merciful sound about the former, elected to take it rather than the pension. He got the usual bonus all right, but found that his "allowance" was fixed at *nine rupees* per month. He wants now to know where the "compassion" comes in.

THE *Pioneer* is of opinion that the announcement that the Viceroyalty of India has been offered to Mr. Goschen will be received by most people in India with indignation. The Liberals in offering the Viceroyalty to a man like Mr. Goschen have committed an error which, if not ridiculous, would be insulting; for high rank is an essential qualification in a successor to Lord Mayo, Lord Northbrook, and Lord Lytton.

A MILITARY paper says that instructions have been given to Sir Frederick Roberts to have a number of skelotons and skulls of Afghans killed in battle collected and forwarded to the India Office. They will, on arrival in London, be distributed among the various scientific museums in town. A number of Zulu skulls have already been received at the Colonial Office, and these prizes of war may there be inspected. As the result of her various wars of the last twelve years England has bones and other trophies.

THE news that Mr. Gladstone has accepted the Premiership and agreed in addition to be Chancellor of the Exchequer must be welcomed, says the *Indu Prakash*, by the Indian public with great pleasure. We may safely now say that there is a chance of the Afghan war expenses being paid at least partly if not wholly by England. Mr. Gladstone has been prominent in attacking the policy of defraying those expenses out of the Indian treasury, and he is not the man to break his own word. The one great quality of Mr. Gladstone is that he fears both God and man and this is what cannot be said of Lord Beaconsfield.

IT is said that mining enterprise is likely to be checked in certain parts of the Wynaad in consequence of litigation. This has been anticipated for some little time. It was known that the right of ownership of certain blocks was challenged, and that the dispute was likely to culminate in legal hostilities. It is now currently reported that the "fat is in the fire," and that actions and cross-actions are pending. Nothing could exercise a more deterrent effect upon the minds of English speculators than to hear that the legal title to the land was doubtful. For this, and indeed for every reason, the best endeavours will no doubt be made to settle ground-right disputes by arbitration, and to preserve "peace with honour" among the various claimants. No question regarding the ground is ever likely to arise in the Kolar goldfield, for it was handed over to the *concessionaires* on the plainest terms possible by the Mysore Government.

IN an article upon the King of Siam the *Standard* says his character is high, while the importance of his kingdom in relation to the Indian Empire is only second to that of Persia. Siam, if not the greatest country of Indo-China in extent, is the most powerful as regards its army and navy, and its advances in Western civilisation afford higher promise for the future than do Burma, Cambodia, or Anam. The latter region of "Chin," or Further India, is, indeed, rapidly losing its independence. Its lower provinces have long ago passed under the rule of France, and the chances are that Cochin-China proper, as well as Tonquin, will soon cease to be swayed by Hoang-Nam, its present Hwang-te or King. Hue, the capital, is, indeed, to all intents and purposes, a French town. The King of Burma is still his own master, and, so far as England is concerend, may be so to the end of time. But of late Theebau's acts have not been of that wise description which promise well for the maintenance of his rule in Mandalay. Khoulalonkorn of Siam has, however, had sager advisers and a better education, and is, therefore, in the happy position of being the only King of Indo-China whose throne is perfectly secure. His Majesty is not only prosperous at home, but is likely in time to increase that prosperity by his prudent policy abroad.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* observes that because the English administration has been welcomed in Kandahar, in a manner rather unusual among Afghans, it does not follow that the English garrison there is to be greatly reduced with impunity. The Kandaharis themselves may appreciate the advantages of a foreign occupation: but the first signs of weakness on our part will excite all the unruly people in the neighbourhood, and the unruly people—even if they were in the minority—can speedily undo all the good General Stewart has done. A hundred armed ruffians can demoralize a hundred times their number of sober, respectable folk. It is, therefore, the reverse of satisfactory to hear that the Kandahar garrison is considerably short of its proper strength, alike in cavalry and infantry. What makes the deficiency all the more serious is the recurrence of disturbances on the Sibi-Kandahar line. The recent attack on Dabrai—a post fifty miles from Kandahar—in which Major Waudby and some sepoys lost their lives, was supposed to have been made by a stray band of Ghazis. But there is only too good reason to suppose that the assailants belonged to a large and organized body of Khakar Pathans. With the Sibi-Kandahar route, harassed by Khakar Pathans, the Ghazni country pouring out its armed bands to resist General Stewart, and oppose General Ross, and Kohistan ready to welcome the new pretender—it really seems as if we are to have a lively time of it this summer.

A *Times* correspondent, writing with reference to the Suez Canal, says that quite four-fifths of the traffic of the Canal is furnished by British commerce. It is not an exaggeration to say that if the British flag were withdrawn the Canal would not last a decade. One English company alone pays on an average £160,000 a year to the concern. Yet the company is French, the officials are French, the pilots are French, the rules and regulations are French, and the whole of the Isthmus is nothing but a little France. However, the management on the whole is good, and the block system to avoid collision is maintained from station to station with all the method of a well-managed railway company. But the Canal authorities should never forget their strictly international character, and favours as to a speedy passage should not be given even to a French mail line that are not equally shown to the mail steamers of other nations. The question might also be reasonably considered whether the concern is not overweighted with officials and officers. An establishment at Suez, another at Ismailia, a third at Cairo, a fourth at Port Said, a fifth at Marseilles, and a sixth at Paris are hardly consistent with the strict economy of a paying commercial business.

A VOLUNTEER, writing to a contemporary from a South Indian Station, complains that volunteer commandants ought not to be paid for their services. He says:—You are aware no doubt of the time and expense involved by volunteer officers when they belong to the force—it is no joke at times, and an officer has always to put his hand in his pocket. There is a paid commandant and a paid adjutant. These cost Government a heap of money—say, Rs. 450 a month, or for one year Rs. 5,400. This equals the capitation grant allowed now by Government for a body of effective volunteers representing 270 men. Years ago, when the volunteer movement in India was in its infancy, the appointment of military men to command was right and proper, but now, in almost every corps in India (at least those over 6 or 8 years' standing) a volunteer officer may be found who is capable of commanding. Why, then, should Government pay a commandant? The money so spent could go towards increasing the capitation grant to effective volunteers, which is very much needed. If I mistake not, the E. I. Railway volunteers and the G. I. P. Railway volunteers, have only an adjutant—no paid commandant,—so also has Simla. Why should Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Bangalore, and other places have a paid commandant, and finally, what does a paid commandant do? I believe that in Bangalore the commandant comes out once a week for one hour, for which he draws Rs. 200, and to make matters worse, for four months in the year there is no drill.

IN one respect the contrast between the conditions under which a general election is at present held in England, and those under which it was held half a century ago, is striking. The electoral body now appealed to numbers over 3,000,000 persons; whereas then the majority of the House of Commons were returned by only a few hundreds. In the early part of this century it was asserted in the House that of its 658 members no fewer than 487 were returned by the nomination or influence of about 300 persons, and that only 171 were representatives of independent constituencies. Such an assertion was hardly capable of proof; but making every allowance for exaggeration, there can be little doubt that not more than one-third of the members of the House of Commons could be considered as the free choice of the electors. An instance of the close system of elections existing at that time related in the House of Commons by the Lord Advocate in 1831 is recorded in Hansard. The county of Bute, with a population of 14,000, had 21 electors, of whom only one resided in the county. At one of the elections for that county this resident elector alone attended the meeting together with the returning officer and the sheriff. He, of course, took the chair, constituted the meeting called over the roll of freeholders answered to his own name, took the vote as to the press, and elected himself. He then moved and seconded his own nomination, put the question to the vote, and was unanimously returned.

# BOMBAY.

## TO-DAY.

Esplanade Bandstand, band of the 2-11th Regiment, this evening.

Gaiety Theatre, "The Sea Nymphs," 9 p. m.

Wilson's Circus, 4 and 9 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived yesterday:—Java (s), from Kurrachee.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessel sailed yesterday:—Royal Minstrel (s), to Barcelona.

ASSAULT.—Henry DeSilva was yesterday fined Rs. 10 by Mr. P. Ryan for assaulting Esperance DeSilva.

KEROSINE OIL.—The steamer Plainmeller, which arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from New York, brought 56,036 cases kerosine oil.

A REPUTED THIEF.—Ramchandra Gopinath was yesterday sentenced by Mr. W. Webb to three months' rigorous imprisonment for loitering between sunset and sunrise in Samjee Essajee Street and failing to render a satisfactory account of himself, he being a reputed thief.

A VAGRANT.—James Cassmeer, a European, was yesterday declared a vagrant by Mr. P. Ryan, and was ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

ARTILLERY PRACTICE.—The Royal Artillery purpose practising with the heavy guns at Malabar Point and Mahaluxmee on Friday evening, the 30th inst., at 5 p. m. Residents in the vicinity would do well to keep their doors and windows open.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Dhobi Talao on view of the body of a Hindoo, named Shaligram Ramdyall, who died suddenly after a short illness. The verdict was, "That the death of the deceased was caused by heart-disease."

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—On Monday night last a Parsee, named Eduljee Jamsetjee, residing at Dhunjee Dongria Street, whilst suffering from a severe headache, jumped into a well with the intention of destroying himself. Prompt assistance was rendered by those who witnessed the rash act, and the man was safely removed from the well. He is progressing favourably.

PURCHASING GOODS FROM A MINOR.—Rama Pema and two others were yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of buying from a minor, under the age of 14 years, copper vessels and articles of wearing apparel of the collective value of Rs. 12, without the knowledge or consent of the owner. They were each fined Rs. 30, or in default six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFTS.—Withul Ragoonath was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of stealing a pair of silver anklets, valued Rs. 50, belonging to Bhow Krishna, and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.—Gopinath Bappoo, an old offender, was also yesterday convicted by the same magistrate of stealing Rs. 7 in cash belonging to Babajee Pandoorung. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Wittoo Byroo was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of stealing six sets of silver buttons, valued Rs. 25, the property of prisoner's master, Khima Raghonath. He was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

MUSIC AT THE BANDSTAND.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of H. M.'s 2-11th Regiment at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening at 5-45:—

| | |
|---|---|
| March | |
| Overture.....L'Italiana in Algieri | Rossini. |
| Valse.....Impressionen | Gung'l. |
| Potpourri.....Favorita | Donizetti. |
| Valse.....Mion Schonster Tag in Berlin | Gung'l. |
| Galop.....Damen | Farlow. |

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE GUJARAT COLLEGE.—Five scholarships varying from Rs. 9 to Rs. 4 a month are just sanctioned for this college, and will be given to those who come out first at the terminal examination just concluded. This is a thorough examination by means of printed papers and lasts about a week. Six candidates went up this month for the F. A. Last year for the first time printed papers were used in the examination of the Ahmedabad High School. We hear that the results of this year as to fees and numbers are more favourable than the last, when credit was given to those who acted as headmasters. If promotions were made according to the rank secured by adding together daily marks and those gained at the terminal examinations, inspectors would be saved much trouble and boys be more contented. This would also make the attendance better, for every day a boy is absent he would lose some marks.

## GAIETY THEATRE.

MR. DAVE CARSON will give Mrs. Austin the promised benefit on Saturday evening next, when Genevieve de Brabant will be produced.

## THE TROOPS.

THE 2nd Madras Light Cavalry will arrive here from Kamptee to-day (28th) by two special trains from Nagpore, in equal detachments, at 7 a. m. and 8 p. m., and will be encamped on the Back Bay close to the Marine Line railway station, until their embarkation for Kurrachee per Indian Government steamer Tenasserim on the 30th inst. Their strength is as follows:—Two European officers, 128 sowars, 130 grass-cutters, 55 ghorawallas, and 10 followers and bheesties.

## PRIORITY CLAIMED BY CREDITORS OF A JOINT STOCK COMPANY.

AT the High Court yesterday, Mr. Justice Bayley delivered an important decision on the question of priority claimed by certain creditors of the old Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company to be paid in full. The question arose on a summons issued at the instance of the official liquidators of the new company, requiring Messrs. Jehangir Gustadjee and Nanabhoy Rustomjee Ranina, the liquidators of the old company, to show cause why a sum of Rs. 3,60,000 set apart to meet the claims of certain creditors of the old company should not be distributed *pro rata* among the creditors of the new company, including the unsatisfied creditors of the old company. Any creditor of either of the two companies was at liberty to appear and show cause against or to support the summons, but at his own costs.

The Hon'ble Mr. Latham and Mr. Farran, instructed by Messrs. Ardesir and Hormusjee, appeared for the official liquidators of the new company; Mr. Macpherson for the liquidators of the old company; and Mr. Pigot, instructed by Messrs. Shapurjee and Thakurdas, for certain creditors of the old company.

The summons was granted by his Lordship on an affidavit made by Mr. M. R. Da Quadros, one of the official liquidators, who said among other things that the capital of the old company was Rs. 18,75,000; that at an extraordinary general meeting of shareholders held on the 3rd July 1878, it was resolved to wind up the company and to form a new company with a capital of Rs. 22,50,000; and 2,970 shares of Rs. 500 each, and 1,486 shares of Rs. 250 each, of the new company, were distributed among all the shareholders of the old company except Ebramsajee Dadabhoy Pantra and Joosub Hajee Ahmed, who expressed their dissent from the special resolutions to form a new company. The assets and property of the old were transferred to the new company, the latter paying Rs. 6,68,000 of the debts of the former. About Rs. 3,00,000 of debts still remained to be paid, exclusive of the claims of the two dissentient shareholders. In January 1879, on the petition of two creditors of the old company, it was ordered that the company be wound up by the court. Until after the insolvency of Nursey Kessowjee and the filing of the petitions to wind up the new company, by the court, no creditor of the old company had expressed his dissent from the special resolutions to form a new company or his refusal to accept the new company as his debtor in place of the old company. In March 1879, the official liquidators of the new company presented a petition praying that the special resolutions of 3rd July 1878 might be confirmed. The petition was heard before Sir Charles Sargent, and an order was made sanctioning the resolutions upon certain terms. By a subsequent order made by Sir Charles Sargent, the liquidators of the new company were restrained from disposing of the property and assets in their hands, but the injunction was dissolved on their undertaking (in the event of a sale of the mill and machinery) to set apart the sum of Rs. 3,60,000, in the Bank of Bombay to abide the further order of the court. By an agreement entered into between the liquidators of the old and new companies, the mill was subsequently sold and the sum of Rs. 3,60,000 had been set apart. Now, some of the creditors of the old company contended that they were entitled to be paid the debts due to them in full and in priority to the creditors of the new company out of the property and assets transferred by the old to the new company. It was argued for the liquidators of the new company that this contention was erroneous, and that the creditors of the new company were entitled to be paid rateably with the unsatisfied creditors of the old company. In Mr. Justice Bayley's opinion, the affidavits showed an agreement for the transfer of the whole of the assets and property of the old to the new company. The claims upon the old were paid by the new company until the failure of Nursey Kessowjee and Company; and his Lordship held that the transfer, although not made in writing, was a valid one. The resolutions of the 3rd July 1878 were legal; and in the judgment given by Sir Charles Sargent on the question, there was no reservation of the rights of the creditors of the old company. In the memorandum of association, power was given to the old company to amalgamate with a new company. The creditors of the old company remained quiescent so long as everything appeared prosperous. His Lordship thought they had no charge or lien upon the property and assets of the new company, nor had the old company any charge or lien upon the new company. His Lordship concurred with Sir Charles Sargent on this point, and was of opinion that the opposition to the summons must fail. His Lordship thought that section 85 of the Indian Contract Act did not apply to the present case. The creditors of the old company had no right to be paid in full or in priority to the creditors of the new company. His Lordship said he abstained from giving any opinion as to by what hands the liquidators of the new company should pay the creditors of the old company. The summons was made absolute. The liquidators of the company to have their costs out of the estate. The creditors to bear their own costs.

## IRISH RELIEF FUND.

THE following additional subscriptions have been paid into the Bank of Bombay up to the evening of the 24th instant:—

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Amount carried forward | 60,969 | 13 | 4 |
| Subscriptions collected in the Belgaum District through the Deputy Collector | 655 | 0 | 0 |
| Subscriptions through Colonel L. C. Barton, Political Agent, Kathiawar, as follows:— | | | |
| H. H. Rajsaheb of Drangadhra | 500 | 0 | 0 |
| The Chief of Limbdi | 502 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto Wadhwan | 500 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto Vankaner | 666 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto Sayla | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto Lakhtar | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto Chuda | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto Rajana | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto Muli | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto Wanod | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto Patdi | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2,200 | 0 | 0 |
| C. B. Ison | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| J. H. Hatch | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Subscriptions through Captain Prideaux, the Political Agent, Bhopal, as follows:— | | | |
| H H the Kodsia Begam of Bhopal | 1,848 | 0 | 0 |
| H H Nawab of Korwai | 200 | 0 | 0 |
| H H Nawab of Basoda | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2,143 | 0 | 0 |
| Subscriptions through J. O'Connell, Esq., the Chief Auditor and Accountant, B. B. and C. I. Railway, as follows:— | | | |
| F. C. Lilly | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| C. Marrony | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| J. La Personne | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| W. Harding | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| G. A. Greenhill | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| A. Pryer | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| W. Prim | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Other small subscriptions | 35 | 12 | 0 |
| | 75 | 12 | 0 |
| Subscriptions received through Col L. C. Barton, the Political Agent, Kathiawar, as follows:— | | | |
| Colonel L. C. Barton | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Bhimjee Morarjee | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| A. P. Mendosa | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Bhanjee Purbhudass | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Sankokram Madhowjee | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Yeshwantrao Vinayeck | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Madhavjee Khotsee | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| H H Sir Mohobatkhanjee, K C S I, Nawab of Junagad | 1,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Prince Bahadurkhanjee, Heir Apparent | 200 | 0 | 0 |
| Sirdar Bavdinbhai | 150 | 0 | 0 |
| Khan Bahadur Sale Hindi, C I E, Dewan of Junagad | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Councillor Narsingprasad | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Wala Surag Ganga | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Wala Gorkha Meram | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Wala Bam Samut | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Wala Bawa Jivna | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Wala Kala Bhau | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Wala Nathu Champsi | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Khan Kamaldin Khanjee, Chief of Manavadar | 200 | 0 | 0 |
| Khan Gazafarkhan, grandson of above | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Khan Sherkhan of Bantwa | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Khan Shamatkhan of Gidar | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Khan Anvarkhan of do. | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Imamkhan of Pajod | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Wala Meram Harsur | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Wala Kala Devdan | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Wala Punja Mehram | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Wala Desa Bhima | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Wala Loma Maka | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Walas Walera and Khoda Jasa | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Walas Dana and Nag Hamir | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Walas Rana and Maja Mamya | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Major Charles Wodehouse | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Bhagwatsa Gholabhai | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Talukdars of Songad | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Talukdars of Pachegam | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Luxmeeshunker Keshovram | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| H H Thakore Saheb Takhatsing of Bhavnagar | 1,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Kuvar Bhavsingjee | 125 | 0 | 0 |
| Ladies of H H the Thakore Saheb's Family | 360 | 0 | 0 |
| Asam Govrishunker Udeshunker, C S I | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Asam Samuldass Purmanundass | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Vazeshunker Govrishunker | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Vittuldass Samuldass | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| Vidyaram Motiram | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Purbhashunker Govrishunker | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Other State officials and servants of Bhavnagar | 276 | 0 | 0 |
| Sahukars and Mahajans of ditto | 414 | 0 | 0 |
| Thakore Saheb Sursingjee | 300 | 0 | 0 |
| Gopinath Sudasbew | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| State officials of Palitana | 93 | 4 | 0 |
| Palitana Shrawak Mahajans | 40 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto Sahukars | 13 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto Shrawak Karkhana | 35 | 0 | 0 |
| Vala Darbar | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Bai Sundarba | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Vala Mahajan | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Vala cultivators | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Khachar Ala Chela, Chief of Jandau | 150 | 0 | 0 |
| Khachar Suraj Jiva and other Bhayats of Pabna | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| Khachars Bawa Vika and other | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto Dossa Chamraj and other | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| Vichia Mahajan | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| Lathi Darbar | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Bai Ramba | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Mankiali Ladhabhai | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| All Talukdars and others of the Kakia-war district | 783 | 12 | 0 |
| Subscriptions collected in the Rajkot Civil Station in Kathiawar | 228 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto Talukdars of Sorath Prant in Kathiawar | 150 | 0 | 0 |
| | 7,378 | 0 | 0 |
| Subscriptions received through the Manager, *Times of India*, as follows:— | | | |
| National Club (Parsee) | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Officers, Customs Preventive Service | 120 | 0 | 0 |
| Workmen, New Prince of Wales and W Company | 74 | 9 | 9 |
| St Mary's Church offertory, Belgaum | 52 | 4 | 0 |
| | 271 | 13 | 9 |
| Through Mr J Ryan as follows:— | | | |
| Laduck Hajee | 51 | 0 | 0 |
| Lilladhur Cullianjee | 51 | 0 | 0 |
| Jetta Cullianjee | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Mahomed Abba Ameer | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Mahomed Alla | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Tharria Munjee | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Jessabhoy Premjee | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Ally Saheb Don | 80 | 0 | 0 |
| Peeroo Mahomed | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Other small subscriptions | 175 | 0 | 0 |
| | 437 | 0 | 0 |
| Office staff and workmen of the Superintendent, Municipal Workshops | 170 | 3 | 0 |
| Subscriptions collected by the Mamlutdar of Dharwar Taluka | 566 | 0 | 0 |
| Subscriptions collected in the Satara District by the Deputy Collector | 608 | 7 | 0 |
| Ditto collected by the Pant Pratinidhi of Aundh in his State | 150 | 0 | 0 |
| A M Payne | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| Amount collected from the employés of the Dhond and Manmad State Railway | 86 | 0 | 0 |
| Subscriptions collected in the Talookas of Kod and Dhamor | 788 | 0 | 0 |
| Amount of contribution raised in the Ahmedabad Collectorate | 173 | 0 | 0 |
| Subscriptions collected by the Deputy Collector, Ratnagiri | 550 | 0 | 0 |
| Subscriptions collected by the District Sessions Judge of Khandesh | 1,179 | 4 | 0 |
| Contribution by officers, subordinates and contractors of Marwar District, through Executive Engineer, Marwar | 356 | 0 | 0 |
| R Shannon | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| E H Hearn | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Rev P H LeFevre, Chaplain, Belgaum | 40 | 0 | 0 |
| Amount subscribed by the inhabitants of Surat as follows:— | | |

## BANKS.

### COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE,
PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £800,000

LONDON BANKERS,
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
London Office, 32, Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

F. VOUILLON, Acting Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

### HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID UP CAPITAL.....Dollars 5,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....Dollars 1,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and Interest allowed: Fixed Deposits received on the following terms, viz.:—
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal.
Interest at 5 per cent. per annum
6 do. do. do. 4 do. do.
For shorter periods special arrangements can be made on terms to be ascertained on application.
All letters to be addressed and remittances made payable to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

G. E. NOBLE, Agent.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

### CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF GRAM.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder in the Juths of Dewjee Muccoojee by order of Thacker Shamjee Purkhan, and on account and at the risk of Memon Hajee Mahomed Osman Vydna—
251 bags gram [Joriana]
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN BUTCHER'S STREET WITHOUT THE FORT.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, on FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 p.m, the undermentioned landed property, belonging to the estate of the late Hajee Hoosein bin Mohideen, viz:—

All that piece of fanundaree ground, with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 20, situate on the west side of Butcher Street, in the sub district of Mandvee, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 14 feet and 6 inches in breath and 80 feet in length, making together 120 square yards or thereabouts and is registered in the books of the Fazundar under No. 120, and bounded on the east by the said Butcher's Street, on the west by a sweeper's passage, on the north by the house of Futtaymahomed Geena, and on the south by the house of Seen Sarang Gogarce.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On THURSDAY, the 6th day of May next, sale commencing at 12 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Napean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome carved and French-polished blackwood and teakwood, household furniture, best plated wares, rich crockery, and glass ware, an English built waggonette by W. Thomson, Perth, a light office paisky shigram nearly new, &c., the property of A. C. Watt, Esq., C. S.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 28th April 1880.

### MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

SALE of stock in trade of A. D. Jackson and Co. (late Co-operative Society's) Medicines, Shop Furniture, &c., &c., at the Apollo House, Apollo Street, Fort.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above shop by order of C. A. Turner Esq., the receiver appointed by the High Court of Bombay in the matter of A. D. Jackson & Co., the remaining of the furniture, &c. &c.

Property on view.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 28th April 1880.

## HOTELS.

### ALEXANDRA HOTEL AND PINTO'S HOTEL MATHERAN.

MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the both well known Hotels, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotels are now OPEN to VISITORS. There are seven separate bungalows attached to the Hotels well adapted for Families, for whose comfort every care is taken. The Hotels are well situated, occupy a central position, and are therefore very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS. They are also no-rest to the Gymkhanas and in a breezy locality under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the atmosphere compound always fresh and cool and AGREEABLE in HOT SEASON.

## NOTICES.

CABUL FIELD SERVICE TENTS.

WEIGHING 80 lbs. Price Rs. 75. Can be had at short notice on application, accompanied by remittance in full, to

THE AGENT, ELGIN MILLS COMPANY, CAWNPORE.

### PATENT ROOFING TILES.

IN RED, DARK, or WHITE COLOUR, also in GLASS. About the same weight as Slates on the Roof and about 14 degrees cooler. Easily and securely fixed. Stow loose. Light for freight. These Tiles are used in Bombay upon the New Secretariat, Public Works Office, Post Office, University Senate Hall, Native General Hospital, Mr. Cutler's Mody Bay Ice Factory, &c., &c.

For particulars address to THE BROOMHALL TILE and BRICK COMPANY, LIMITED, Cox's Wharf, Blackfriars Bridge, London, S. E.

### HIMALAYA TEAS.

THE undermentioned SUPERIOR INDIAN TEAS are on SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| The finest Pekoe | Rs. | 1 4 | per lb. |
| Ordinary do. | ,, | 0 14 | ,, |
| Pekoe Powder | ,, | 0 14 | ,, |
| Souchong | ,, | 0 12 | ,, |

*Special rates for large consumers.*

MIRZA ABDUL HOSSEIN,
26, Apollo Street.

Bombay, 6th March 1880.

### MARINE INSURANCE.

THE UNION MARINE INSURANCE CO., LD., (OF LIVERPOOL.)

THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE CO., (OF LONDON.)

INSURANCES in the above Offices granted on *Specie* and on all descriptions of *Produce*, &c., on favourable terms. A liberal discount given to Shippers.

For particulars apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle. Agents.

### THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CHEAP INDIAN RATES.

THIS old established Company by cheap and careful management is enabled safely to charge lower rates of premium than other Indian Insurance Companies. Send for Comparative Statement showing rate of premium charged by other Indian Offices.

After paying all expenses, claims on policies, dividends, and every other charge, a net profit of £18,688-8-8 was realized for the year 1878. This has been invested and added to the reserve fund.

Every kind of Insurance business transacted.

Full particulars given on application to the AGENTS OF THE COMPANY.

MACFARLANE & GILBERT,
Solicitors, Bombay.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
H. M.'S RESIDENT AT HYDERABAD,
&c., &c.

### J. PEARSE.

BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER AND CONFECTIONER,
22, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

WEDDING, CHRISTENING AND BIRTH-DAY CAKES.

WEDDING BREAKFASTS, BALL SUPPERS, &c. &c.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U.S.A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND,
And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES,

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM
Has no equal
AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,
or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficience, and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY,
ESUFALLY HIPTULLA,
No. 9, Pir Market, near Jumma Musjid.

### WHOLESALE AND RETAIL WATCHES OF EDMOND CHARPIE,

BOMBAY. Meadow Street. BOMBAY.

THE CELEBRATED ROBERT'S PATENT WATCH in strong, neat nickel-silver case, crystal front, fine and solid KEYLESS ACTION PATENT LEVER escapement, jewelled in Rubies, movement highly finished.

Price Rs. 25 only (cash) with TWO YEARS' GUARANTEE, sent FREE of Package and Postage to any part of India.

Pamphlet containing full descriptions sent FREE on application.

Up-country Orders should be accompanied by Remittance.

## SEASONABLE.

### KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT AND PURIFYING SALINE.

SOVEREIGN in Headache, Biliousness, Sea-sickness, Boils, Gastric Disorders, and Impuritie of the Blood. To regard any imported nostrum as superior to it is an utter delusion An enormous consumption extending daily, and an experience exceeding twenty-five years prove its medicinal excellence. Good condition always guaranteed.

Per Bottle Re. 1-4. Per Dozen Rs. 12.

A DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

D. S. KEMP AND CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

### J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET.

JUST RECEIVED A SELECT PARCEL OF

JAVA CIGARS

IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

SECOND IMPORTATION TO INDIA OF THESE JUSTLY

CELEBRATED CIGARS.

| | Per 1,000. | Per Box of 100 |
|---|---|---|
| FLOR DE JAVA, "COQUETAS" ..... | Rs. 30 | Rs. 3 8 |
| Do. "TRABUCOS" ..... | ,, 35 | ,, 4 0 |
| Do. "ROYALS" ..... | ,, 40 | ,, 4 8 |

Possessing the specially distinctive character of the MANILLA, with its accompanying FLAVOR and BOUQUET, they will recommend themselves to smokers desirous of a mild, free, and fragrant Cigar.

*Samples Forwarded on Application.*

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

### THORPE AND COMPANY.
MASONIC CLOTHIERS AND JEWELLERS.

T. & Co. have now a large supply of MASONIC KIT on hand.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Master Masons' Aprons, English Constitution, Blue.. | Rs. 15 | 0 |
| Do. do. Scotch Constitution, Red .. | ,, 16 | 0 |
| Leather Cases for do. .... | ,, 3 | 0 |
| Royal Arch Companions' Apron and Sash..... | ,, 30 | 0 |
| Do Principal's Apron and Sash..... | ,, 33 | 0 |
| Leather Case for do. ..... | ,, 3 | 0 |

ROYAL ORDER APRONS AND SASHES.

18th Degree Aprons, Collars, Jewels, Swords, Belts, Cloaks, &c.
30th Degree Sashes, Eagles, Swords, Belts, Cloaks, Caps, &c.

LODGE KIT.

Working Tools, Wardens' Columns, Ballot Boxes, Jewels, Squares, Collar Jewels.

*ESTIMATE GIVEN FOR LODGE KIT COMPLETE.*

### THORPE AND COMPANY,
CIVIL, NAVAL AND MILITARY TAILORS,
MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

### REQUISITES FOR TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

PATENT TRAVELLING ICE BOX.

For carrying small quantities of Pure Block Ice for the Table and in which Ice can be preserved for a considerable time.

It is indispensable for the journey through from Calcutta to Bombay. Size 17 inches by 13½ inches by 13 inches; can be easily placed under the seat of a railway carriage; when not required for Ice it can be easily filled with the Traveler's effects.

A Box to contain about 14lbs. of Ice, with Leather Strap and Tap to draw off the cold water. Rs. 25. Smaller size. Rs. 20.

ENGLISH PICNIC BASKETS.

STRONG WICKER BASKETS, WITH DIVISIONS AND STRAPS.

No. 1, with Tin for Provisions, Wicker-covered Bottle and Drinking Cup. Size 9½ by 9½ by 5. Rs. 10.

No. 2, contains two Wicker-covered Bottles and Tumblers, Tin Box, two Cruets, Pickle Jar, two China Plates, and two Knives and Forks. Size 17 by 12½ by 6½. Price Rs. 20.

THE TRAVELLER'S CAMP CASE AND PORTABLE COMPANION.

This ingenious and useful contrivance consists of a strong Morocco Double Case, containing an enclosed Drinking Cup, a closing Dinner Knife, a Corkscrew, a closing Fork, a closing Dessert Spoon, a small Cylinder divided into three parts, for Salt, Pepper, and Mustard. Cash Price Rs. 16.

Folding Knife and Fork per pair Rs. 2.

THE ECONOMIC PORTABLE COOKING DISH.

Cooks Chops, Steaks, Fish, Eggs, &c., in Ten Minutes, without the use of Oil, Spirits, or Charcoal. No expense is needed for Fuel, as small pieces of crumpled paper are sufficient to Cook a Chop in Ten Minutes. Rs. 4.

THE ECONOMIC TEA KETTLE AND DISH COMBINED.

On the same principle as the above, with the addition of a Kettle. Water may be boiled in Three Minutes by the combustion of pieces of crumpled paper. Rs. 7.

THE AMERICAN POCKET STOVE.

A very portable article. It can be carried in a Gentleman's Pocket or a Lady's Reticule, and enables the possessor to obtain Boiling Water in a few minutes, night or day, without annoyance or trouble; also to prepare Tea, Coffee, Cocoa, &c., in five minutes, and boil Eggs, Milk, Rice, Potatoes, Stews, Chops, Chickens, or other Provisions; to prepare Beef Tea, Soups, &c. It is very convenient for Travellers by land and sea, or for Camp use. Price of the Apparatus complete, Rs. 5.

CYPRUS STOVE.

The Newest, Strongest and Most Convenient of Portable Cooking Stoves. Rs. 6.

ECLIPSE COOKING STOVE.

Complete with Stove, Kettle, Saucepan and Frypan, Rs. 12.
RAILWAY CANDLE READING LAMP Rs. 6.
FOLDING CANDLE LAMP Rs. 4.

THE ASHANTEE POCKET HAMMOCK.

Forms a Luxurious Bed, Couch, or Seat. It supports every part of the body evenly and completely, and the rest in it is surprisingly enjoyable and refreshing. From Rs. 10.

POCKET FILTER.

As supplied to every soldier in the Abyssinian Army and the Ashantee Expedition. Each Filter in neat flat case about 2½ in. diameter, by about 1¼ in. in thickness; Weight about 8 ounces. Complete in case, with cord to hang over the shoulder. Price..... Rs. 4 0

"LE RAFRAICHISSOIR PARISIEN."

PARISIAN NEW BOTTLE-COOLER.

Cash Price Rs. 2 each; or Rs. 11 for half-a-dozen; or Rs. 21 per dozen.

LEATHER COVERED BRANDY FLASKS.

With Screw Top and Metal Drinking Cup.
½ pint size ..... Rs. 1 8 | 1 pint size ..... Rs. 2 8
¾ ,, ..... ,, 2 0 | 1¼ ,, ..... ,, 3 0

ARMY AND NAVY DRINKING CUPS.

Which consist of a Tumbler and of a Wine and Champagne Cup combined. The combined Cup fits compactly into the Tumbler, and is richly electro-silvered and plated on Nickel Silver, with engine-turned body and richly gilt inside. Cash price Rs. 32.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Britannia Metal, Silver Plated ..... | Rs. 14 | 0 |
| Folding Cup, each Rs. 2 and ..... | ,, 5 | 0 |
| Electro-plated ½ pint Mug ..... | ,, 3 | 8 |
| Nest of Drinking Cups ..... | ,, 20 | 0 |
| Pewter Drinking Cups ..... | ,, 1 | 12 |

FANS IN GREAT VARIETY. From Re. 1.

PLAYING CARDS. From Re. 1.

MAGIC INKSTAND, produce ink instantly by the addition of a little water. From Re. 1.

LEATHER COVERED POCKET INKSTAND in great variety From Re. 1-8.

S. ROSE AND CO., 9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

### CUTLER, PALMER & CO.
ESTABLISHED IN 1815.

WINES AND SPIRITS IN WOOD.
INCLUDING DUTY AND TOWN DUTY.

COGNACS IN WOOD.

| | Per Imperial Gall. Cash. Rs. a. | Credit. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| * Star, a capital peg Brandy ..... | 10 8 | 10 12 |
| ** Stars, a pale pleasant spirit, delicate flavour..... | 11 4 | 11 8 |
| *** Stars, fine old Cognac, soft pale, mellow flavour and strongly recommended for general consumption.... | 13 0 | 13 8 |
| **** Stars, very superior old pale, of great age and delicate flavour..... | 15 0 | 15 8 |

SHERRY IN WOOD.

MANZANILLA.—This natural Sherry is very pale, dry, and has a good aroma.

| | Cash. Rs. a. | Credit. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| Per Im. Gall. ..... | 8 9 | 9 0 |
| ,, Qtr. Cask of about 27 Im. Galls..... | 216 0 | 236 0 |

FINE OLD WHISKY'S IN CASKS AND JARS.

| | Cash. Rs. a. | Credit. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| Irish and Scotch, A 1 Quality, per Imperial Gallon..... | 8 12 | 9 0 |
| Quarter cask of about 29 Imperial Gallons ..... | 242 0 | 256 0 |

Empty Jars for the above 1 gall. Rs. 2; 2 gall. Rs. 3; 4 gall. Rs. 4.
Electro-plated Taps to Suit Rs. 4 each.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

### MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK-MERCER, AND LADIES' OUTFITTER

STOCKINGETTE,
FOR JERSEY COSTUMES.

POMPADOUR SATEEN.
POMPADOUR FLANNEL.
POMPADOUR FOULARD.
POMPADOUR VELVET.
POMPADOUR SUNSHADES.

BLACK SILK GLOVES.....Rs. 2-0 per pair.
COLOURED SILK GLOVES ..... ,, 1-8 per pair.

MRS. LAKE,
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

### BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR.

GREAT

CLEARANCE SALE

BEFORE STOCK-TAKING

OF

EVERY CLASS OF GOODS,

COMMENCING APRIL. 29TH,

FOR TEN DAYS ONLY.

CASH BAZAAR,

ESPLANADE ROAD,

CRAWFORD MARKET.

### HAMILTON & COMPANY,
JEWELLERS, ETC.,
Rampart Row, Bombay.
Next door to National Bank.

*The New and*

FASHIONABLE FLEXIBLE BAND NECKLET.

*In Gold.*
Rs. 200, 185, 110, 90, 80, 55, 45.
*In Silver.*
Rs. 35, 30, 28, 18, 16.

A Large Assortment of Very Pretty Neck-chains of various patterns from Rs. 14 to 55.

MASSIVE NECKLETS.

Gold Beaded, Embossed Band, Gothic and three pretty patterns, priced from Rs. 125 to 350.

DEAD GOLD LOCKETS.

| Size No. | 1, | 2, | 3, | 4, | 5, | 6, | 7, | 8, | 9, | 10, | 11, | 12. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Plain ..... Rs. | 20, | 22, | 24, | 28, | 34, | 40, | 46, | 56, | 62, | 68, | 86, | 108. |
| Engraved... Rs. | 24, | 25, | 29, | 32, | 38, | 50, | 58, | 65, | 72, | 78, | 100, | 118. |

SILVER LOCKETS.

Same as above from Rs. 4-8 to 24.
Mizpah Lockets in Monogram, Rs. 22.
A. E. I. Lockets in Monogram, Rs. 15, 16.

April 28th, 1880.

### FOR THE HOT WEATHER.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS.
COMBINING EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT WITH THE BEST MATERIAL AND WORK.

*DISCOUNT—Two Annas in the Rupee for Ready Money.*

| | Rs. a. |
|---|---|
| HOAR & Co.'s OXFORD CLOTH SHIRTS, the original soft make, in a variety of new Designs ..... | 36 8 |
| HOAR & Co.'s FRENCH CAMBRIC SHIRTS, a splendid assorted of this year's Designs, Fast Color. | 30 0 |
| HOAR & Co.'s WHITE SHIRTS, Fine Long Cloth with Cambric Fronts ..... | 22 0 |
| HOAR & Co.'s WHITE SHIRTS, BEST LONG Cloth, with Fine Linen Fronts and Cuffs ..... | 28 0 |
| HOAR & Co.'s DRESS SHIRTS, Extra Fine Long Cloth, with Best Irish Linen Fronts and Cuffs .. | 31 0 |
| HOAR & Co.'s WHITE SHIRTS WITH COLLARS ATTACHED, Fine Long Cloth and Best Linen Fronts, &c. ..... | 31 0 |
| HOAR & Co.'s WHITE SHIRTS WITH COLLARS attached, Extra Fine Long Cloth & Irish Linen Fronts, &c ..... | 24 0 |
| HOAR & Co.'s TROPICAL FLANNEL SHIRTS, a new Shrinkless Material, very thin and comfortable ..... | 46 0 |
| HOAR & Co.'s PURE FLANNEL SHIRTS, the Best quality made, Plain Colors or Fancy Checks and Stripes, thoroughly shrunk ..... | 52 0 |
| HOAR & Co.'s SILK AND WOOL SHIRTS, a thin Texture in equal quantities of Silk and Wool, very cool and non-irritating ..... | 52 0 |
| HOAR & Co.'s CRICKETING SHIRTS, made of the best White Saxony Flannel, with Collars attached ..... | 52 0 |
| HOAR & Co.'s SPUN SILK SHIRTS, Plain White or Fancy Stripes, in a variety of Designs ..... | 70 0 |

*Patterns, with our Illustrated Catalogue, and improved Self-Measurement System, on application.*

SHIRT-MAKERS. HOAR & CO., BOMBAY. SHIRT-MAKERS

### THE HOME-GOING SEASON.

ASQUITH AND LORD

SUPPLY Gentlemen with every requisite necessary for the Voyage to Brindisi, Venice, or Genoa, and through the Continent or direct to Southampton, London, or Liverpool, and they respectfully invite intending Passengers to call at their well-known Warehouse, where all Goods can be inspected, prices compared, and every information obtained; cash prices of some of our articles are quoted below and clothing not in stock can be made and delivered a few hours after the order is given.

CASH PRICE LIST.

| | Rs. a. |
|---|---|
| Sleeping or Early morning Deck Suits ..... 10 0 to | 18 0 |
| India Tweed Suits, very useful ..... | 30 0 |
| Blue Serge Suits, very useful ..... | 30 0 |
| Warm Angola, very durable ..... | 40 0 |
| Dressing Gowns, from ..... | 10 0 |
| Overcoats and Inverness Capes ..... from | 35 0 |
| Oxford Shirts, new Patterns, six for ..... | 36 0 |
| White Long Cloth, from six for ..... | 22 8 |
| Best Wove Flannel, Shrunk, six ..... | 52 0 |
| Best Silk and Wool, new material, six ..... | 52 0 |
| Under Vests, from six ..... | 21 0 |
| Cardigan Jackets, from ..... | 12 8 |
| Warm Gloves and Mitts, per pair ..... | 1 12 |
| Warm Mufflers, each ..... | 1 0 |
| Pin Scarfs, Oxford Cloth ..... | 1 0 |
| Sailor's Knots, best silks ..... | 2 8 |
| Travelling Caps ..... | 2 8 |
| Tweed Hats for travelling ..... | 5 0 |
| Bathing Drawers, per pair ..... | 2 0 |
| Linen Flood Collars, per doz ..... | 0 12 |
| Best all Linen Collars, per doz ..... | 6 8 |
| Cambric Handkerchiefs, from per doz ..... | 3 8 |
| Cotton Socks, from per doz ..... | 2 8 |
| Warm Angola Socks, from per doz ..... | 3 0 |
| Sun Umbrellas, each ..... | 6 8 |
| Alpaca do. ..... | 6 8 |
| Twill Sheets per pair from ..... | 9 8 |
| Pillow Cases, each ..... | 1 4 |
| Blankets, each from ..... | 12 0 |
| Long Rugs and Scotch Mauds, from ..... | 15 0 |
| Waterproof Sheeting, 72 in. wide, per yard ..... | 6 8 |
| Overland Trunks, strong and useful from ..... | 5 0 |
| Extra Large Solid Leather Trunks, the best ..... | 110 0 |
| Black Hide Bags from ..... | 15 0 |
| Best Hide Gladstones, from ..... | 39 0 |
| Courier Bags, from ..... | 9 8 |
| Solid Linen Bags, from ..... | 5 8 |
| Web Money Belts ..... | 6 8 |
| Sovereign Boxes ..... | 3 0 |
| Rug Straps, Patent ..... | 2 8 |
| Cork Mattrasses ..... | 19 8 |
| English Feather Pillows, each ..... | 7 8 |
| English Horse Hair, each ..... | 7 8 |
| Travelling Cotton Pillows, each ..... | 2 0 |
| Air Pillows, each ..... | 7 8 |
| Canvas Shoes, per pair ..... | 6 8 |
| Leather Slippers ..... | 4 8 |
| Travelling Baths, can be packed with Clothes ..... | 40 0 |
| Bath Sponges, from ..... | 3 8 |
| Sponge Bags, each ..... | 2 0 |
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| Tooth Brush Cases ..... | 0 8 |
| Nail Brushes ..... | 0 12 |
| Clothes do ..... | 3 8 |
| Hair Brushes and Comb in Leather Case ..... | 12 8 |
| Horn and Vulcanite Combs ..... | 1 0 |
| Pocket Combs in Case ..... | 0 12 |
| Shoe Horns ..... | 1 0 |
| Deck and Camp Chairs strong, from ..... | 9 8 |
| Eau-de-Cologne, per box the ..... | 2 0 |
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| Gold Hunting Keyless Lever Watches, with compensation balance, ¾ plates, 10 holes jewelled, finest quality ..... | | Rs. 375 | |
| Ditto Gold, semi-hunting | ditto ..... | 350 | |
| Ditto do. crystal-faced..... | | 325 | and 350 |
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| Gold Watches, not keyless, ..... | | from 150 | to 250 |

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| LADIES' Stiff and Soft Felt Hats, in Black, Navy Blue Drab, Dark Green and Brown, a choice assortment, from Rs. 7 to Rs. 10-8 each. | |
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| GENTS' Drab Felt Helmets ..... | 13 8 |
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| GENTS' Drab Felt McLeod Helmets ..... | 12 0 |
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| GENTS' Black and Drab Soft Felt ..... | 9 0 |
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| Laubenheimer ..... | Rs. 16 8 | Rs. 19 8 |
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| Golsenheimer ..... | ,, 18 8 | ,, 21 8 |
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| Steinwein ..... | ,, 22 0 | ... |
| Hochheimer ..... | ,, 26 12 | ... |
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| Boulestine & Co's ..... | Rs. 19 | 0 | ... |
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| Kronenacher Export Beer..... | ,, 6 8 | ... |
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| John Walker and Son's Old Highland Whisky ..... | ,, 24 0 | ... |

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Bombay, 9th February 1880.

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BEGS to inform his customers that he has just received a new consignment of CHILDREN'S TOYS, Aluminium Gold Pencil Cases, Wool Work Cushion of assorted Patterns, assorted Color Wool, Albums and Scrap Albums, Pearl Beads, &c., Gold Ear Wire, Hair Guards.

### NOTICE.

TO HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

A MEETING of HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES of the PEACE for the City of Bombay will be held in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, on WEDNESDAY next, the 5th May, 1880, at 5 p.m., for the election of a Member of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay in the room of T. B. Kirkham, Esquire, who has resigned his seat from the aforesaid date.

H. W. BARKER,
Clerk to H. M. Justices of the Peace.

Bombay, 24th April 1880.

### H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st July, there will be a REDUCTION of SECOND and THIRD CLASS FARES on this Railway, both in local and through booking, and the FOURTH CLASS will be ABOLISHED. The SECOND CLASS FARE [which is at present 9 pies per mile] will be reduced to 6 pies per mile, and the THIRD CLASS FARE [which is at present 4 pies per mile] will be reduced to 3 pies per mile.

By Order,
W. SANDFORD,
Assistant Traffic Superintendent.

Dated Secunderabad, 1st April 1880.

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